THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1931—VOL. XXIII, NO. 187

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

WOMEN PLAN TO CHART WAY TO CAREERS

National Federation of Business and Professional Women Take Action

SOUND TRAINING COURSE PROPOSED

Commission Headed by Miss Mary E. Dillon of Brooklyn Gets to Work

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., July 7—A commission of women who have achieved outstanding success themselves have set to work under the sponsorship of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women to chart a clear course for younger women seeking careers. Out of their own broad experience and with the aid of research investigations they will endeavor to define what constitutes sound training as preparation for business.

The commission is headed by Miss Mary E. Dillon of Brooklyn, president of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company, and includes on its membership Mrs. Ora H. Snyder of Chicago, who does more than $1,000,000 worth of business annually as a candy manufacturer; Mrs. Anna Lalor Burdick, federal agent for industrial education, and Miss Lillie R. Ernst, assistant superintendent of instruction in St. Louis.

The plans were made known in the report of Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth of Montclair, N. J., famous efficiency engineer and chairman of research for the national federation, which was heard today by the board of directors and will be repeated tomorrow at the biennial convention of the organization.

This is only one of the projects which the federation offers in evidence of the fact that women do stand together. Dr. Gilbreth, who served as head of the women's division of the President's Committee for Employment, reported that local clubs have done effective work for relief, and that the investigation the organization is now conducting on what effect years have upon the employment of women has won the commendation of President Hoover and Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Committee for Employment.

Other services which business and professional women are offering to younger women were presented in the report of Miss Charles Williams of Washington, national chairman of education.

Organizing night classes in high schools, establishing kindergartens, securing representation for women on boards of education, starting opportunity schools for Negroes, are some of the educational projects conducted

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Summer Tourists Aided by Squad of New York's 'Finest'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 7—With a view to assisting the large number of tourists who visit midtown Manhattan daily to find a congenial "neighborhood atmosphere" when they seek information and direction, Joseph P. Mulrooney, police commissioner, has appointed a squad of 84 patrolmen, specially trained in courtesy, to answer their queries.

The members of the new squad, which went on duty yesterday, have been specially selected from the the class of June, '31, Police College, and have had a post-graduate course of 10 days in courtesy under Dean John O'Connel, deputy chief inspector. The detail is in addition to the policemen regularly on duty in the midtown district.

They have been assigned to posts in Fifth, Madison, Park and Lexington Avenues and the cross-town streets between Thirty-fourth and Sixtieth Streets.

"The section of the city which is in the particular charge of the new detachment is the part in which visitors, who average more than 1,000,000 daily, spend the major portion of their time and on which their impressions of the metropolis as a whole are based," according to Mr. Mulrooney.

The patrolmen who comprise the new detail form an imposing body. The tallest man in the detachment is 6ft. 4½in. in height, the shortest 5ft. 10½in., and 34 of the patrol are 6ft or more in height.

PARAGUAY RECALLS MINISTER TO BOLIVIA

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 7 (By U. P.)—Rogilio Ibarra, Minister from Paraguay, announced yesterday that he would leave here for Asuncion Thursday as a result of suspension of diplomatic relations between Paraguay and Bolivia.

ASUNCION, Paraguay, July 7 (By U. P.)—Dr. Geronimo Zubizarreta, Foreign Minister of Paraguay, asserted that the suspension of relations by Bolivia was based upon an unimportant incident coming simultaneously with the offer of five neutral Governments for renewing negotiations to solve the principal problem—that of the sovereignty of the Chaco territory. The Paraguayan Minister left here for La Paz yesterday.

Tariff Board on Right Track At Last, Its Chief Declares

Operating Under Agency of Flexible Clause, Chairman Says, It Provides Yardstick for Measuring True Proportions of National Revenue

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 7—Henry P. Fletcher, former Rough Rider, former Ambassador to Italy, present chairman of the reorganized United States Tariff Commission, believes that the scientific tariff commission is now a fact.

The agency under which it operates is the flexible provision of the present tariff law; the agent of enforcement is the commission itself. Straws gathered from Mr. Hoover's recent speeches indicate that the President shares Mr. Fletcher's opinion of the tariff situation.

The inclusion of the flexible tariff provision in the Hawley-Smoot law was as much the work of Mr. Hoover as of any other one man. Weekly reports and conferences go on between the chairman and the President. Much as the reorganized commission has already accomplished, the prominence given to the work in Mr. Hoover's recent addresses, notably that at Indianapolis, shows that the Administration is banking heavily on the later product of the commission's labors.

That this surmise is correct was revealed by an interview with Mr. Fletcher. The chairman believes that, by the time Congress reassembles next December, the new commission will be able to lay on the table a complete and detailed report on practically all the rates upon which congressmen this spring—with various degrees of indignation—demanded a hearing. Needless to say, if Mr. Fletcher is able to put into effect any such program the tariff commission will have reached a stage of importance in national life which it has never yet attained.

This, in fact, was apparently the basis for Mr. Hoover's Indianapolis declaration that "we have for the first time effective machinery in motion, through a tariff commission with authority for any necessary rectification (of rates). And that machinery is functioning."

Mr. Fletcher does not believe the commission should blow its own horn. At least not for a few months longer. Almost the first minute after the stenographer had conducted the interviewer to Mr. Fletcher's office, she was recalled and told to search the tariff commission's library, to see if it possessed a Bible. Mr. Fletcher wished to

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PRESIDENTIAL POWER TO MAKE WAR CRITICIZED

Ohio Woman Judge Tells Seminar It Often Is Road to Injustice

By HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, July 6—The right for powerful nations to enter the territory of weaker nations under the guise of peaceable intervention was denounced by Miss Florence E. Allen, justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, during the second day's session of the sixth annual seminar here of the Committee on Cultural Relations With Latin America.

Intervention, she explained, as used for the protection of persons or interests must be distinguished from that which is undertaken to further the political concerns of another state. The Constitution, as framed for the original 13 states of the United States intended, she said, that the power to force the armed presence of the United States upon another nation should rest in the hands of the Legislative, not in the Executive branch of the Government, but that in late years this power has come more and more into the hands of the President, a development which she thought opened the way for international injustices.

For more than 150 years, she pointed out, the United States has been landing armed forces in many sections of the globe, including the Orient and Central America. Sometimes the forces were small and sometimes included thousands of men. Strangely enough, she said, such intervention could have been declared as war had Congress been willing to recognize them as such.

These facts, she said, clearly pointed to the unfairness of entering armed forces upon foreign soil and the necessity for proper international law to bring about pacific settlement of disputes by arbitration.

Japan Sends Troops To End Korea Riots

TOKYO, July 7 (AP)—The War Office today announced the movement of Japanese troops to the scenes of recent clashes between Chinese and Koreans in which 82 persons were killed and hundreds were injured. The soldiers were sent to coöperate with Japanese gendarmes in keeping order.

Fifty officers and men were sent to Pingyang, where the majority of the fatalities occurred Sunday and yesterday. Thirty officers and men were dispatched to Chemulpo, where the other fatalities happened.

The Japanese Cabinet today considered the Korean outbreaks and was understood to have agreed that while the Government has no national responsibility for the acts of the rioters, nevertheless the Chinese sufferers and families of those slain should be compensated in the near future.

Determined to crush the agitation, Japanese authorities announced the arrest of 90 Korean agitators at Pingyang this morning and 400 at Seoul. Several hundred were arrested at the other trouble centers.

The trouble began last Wednesday when 500 Chinese attacked about 200 Koreans employed on an irrigation project at Wampaoshan. The Chinese, objecting to the employment of Koreans on the job, wrecked a dam and destroyed several Korean houses.

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RAIL PROTECTION BOARD NAMED BY SIX GOVERNORS

New England Executives, in Session in Boston, Act on Merger Plans

The six New England Governors, conferring at the State House today, appointed a committee of six members, one from each state, to take steps to protect New England railroad interests before the Interstate Commerce Commission during its consideration of the proposed four-party consolidation plan.

The members of the committee were announced as Edward E. Chase of Portland, Maine; George L. Shuster of Providence, R. I.; Rolland M. Spaulding of Rochester, N. H.; Governor David H. Howe of Boston, Mass.; James F. Dewey of Guilford, Vt., and E. Kent Hubbard of Middletown, Conn.

Under the terms of the four-party plan which the committee will watch in its effect upon New England interests, large railroads in the eastern district will be consolidated into four systems, excluding New England. This plan was sponsored by President Hoover in a statement issued Dec. 31, 1930.

Intervention before the Interstate Commerce Commission has been discussed in New England on the basis of the magnitude of the four-party plan, which involves properties having a mileage of nearly 60,000, or one-quarter of the total mileage in the country.

The committee of six, it was further resolved by the Governors, will assist as a railroad executive committee, in dealing with other problems of common interest to New England states.

The Governors also expressed their "appreciation and gratitude to the members of the New England Railroad Committee for the comprehensive and exhaustive report on the New England railroad situation," which was submitted to them last May.

No statement was issued as to their stand on the two major proposals for consolidating the Boston & Maine and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads or allocating New England roads to the great eastern trunk lines.

Following the conference the Governors adjourned to the Copley-Plaza Hotel for luncheon.

SUDDEN WHEAT GLUT TO BE PREVENTED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 7—A committee consisting of a representative from each country participating in the International Wheat Conference of last May reassembled here under the chairmanship of Howard Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner, and set up a sub-committee which reported to it today upon the question of arrangements for proposed clearing house of information.

This clearing house is to maintain records of wheat stocks at all important points, also areas sown to wheat and crop prospects. It is also to promote orderly wheat marketing, thereby preventing sudden gluts.

Installment Plan Reaches Presidential Mail Bag

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Mail on the installment plan is the order of the day at the White House.

In order not to dismay the President with a display of the immense amount of correspondence that has piled up since he began negotiations on his war debt holiday two weeks ago, Mr. Hoover's secretaries are laying it on his desk in installments.

Scores of letters have piled up in the mail room to await presidential action. They are letters of a nature which only the President can handle.

SPAIN CAUTIOUS IN BESTOWAL OF VOTE TO WOMEN

Extension of Franchise Cause of Considerable Controversy

By SIBLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, July 7—No constitutional question is causing more controversy than that of votes for women. At first it was announced that at present the vote would not be admitted under the draft constitution but was the subject of special study. Then in the complete draft, which appeared last week after the elections, votes were granted to women on the same terms as men.

Now it is intimated that this proposal must not be regarded as final for it may be inexpedient to allow votes in similar conditions to women as to men. Therefore although there are powerful parties, notably the Socialists, fully pledged to give votes to women, and although women have been of inestimable service in the revolutionary period, and outstanding figures like Victoria Kent and Calara Campeodar have actually been elected to the Cortes, there is still a tendency to shrink from the act of elementary justice. One proposal is that while votes may properly be accorded to single women and widows they must be refused to married women on the ground that "they would introduce conjugal strife into Spanish households."

It is argued that while the extension of the franchise is unquestionably desirable it is prudent to choose the right moment. Such extension is always something of an experiment and in actual circumstances franchise experiments must be conducted cautiously.

What if home-keeping Spanish women should prove to be reactionary? What if they favor church and monarchy? Better wait, it is argued, for them to see the republic at work, to get used to the republic before giving them their part.

As a matter of fact women have accepted the republic quite as wholeheartedly as men. They have always played a much more important part in Spanish affairs than is generally supposed. They have filled the highest posts in state and have ably ruled over their people. They have been conspicuous for their learning and in recent years have been foremost in every movement. They have entered every field and it is a mistake to believe that the Spanish woman continues to devote her energies solely to the home.

Men have not retained their prejudices against women in public life, as witness the manner in which they voted in the elections for women who by paradox could solicit votes for themselves, though unable to vote themselves. These women candidates did as well as their men folk.

Victoria Kent as minister in provisional government specially responsible for prisons and penal code has probably received more attention in the press than any, save two or three of her colleagues, and this is not so much on account of the novelty of a woman minister as on account of her generous ideas admirably expressed. She would make sweeping reforms, including the abolition of capital sentence and life sentences. She would even release all long-term prisoners for a short annual holiday, affirming that this would stimulate a sense of still belonging to the outside world and by putting them on their honor will quicken their moral instincts.

Sheriff Announces Dry Raid in Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 7—A "mop-up" campaign, which is advertised in advance to insure 100 per cent enforcement in the dry law in Bergen County, has been announced for 8 p. m. today by Harold V. Reilly, sheriff.

Mr. Reilly said that at that hour he would send out 50 county detectives, special deputies, court officers and constables to raid every speakeasy, roadhouse and restaurant in which they find illegal liquor. Court clerks and bail bond agents will be on duty at the Hackensack courthouse to handle the cases, it was said.

George S. Hobart, special prosecutor, said he was coöperating with the sheriff and had assigned 10 men of his staff to take part in the campaign.

A feature of the enforcement campaign wherein it differs from those previously conducted is that owners of speakeasies, roadhouses and restaurants that served liquor are warned in advance that prohibition agents will visit them at a specified hour.

New Planet Reported By Kyoto Observatory

KYOTO, Japan, July 7 (AP)—A new planet has been discovered by the Kyoto Astronomical Observatory. It is 180,000,000 miles from the earth, the observatory said.

According to the Harvard Observatory, a planetary object located approximately 180,000,000 miles from the earth would be of comparatively small size, otherwise it would have been discovered centuries ago.

The distance given would locate the object in the region of minor planets between Mars and Jupiter, it was said. This region is known to contain numerous minor objects varying in size from practically nothing to as high as several hundred miles in diameter

FRANCE'S ACCEPTANCE OF DEBT HOLIDAY CONCLUDES ADOPTION OF HOOVER PLAN; STRENGTHENS BERLIN-PARIS RELATIONS

Tact and Patience Shown by Negotiators Offset Critical Situations

TASK DONE QUICKLY, DESPITE CHANGES

French Back Premier's View That Right to Reparations Has Not Been Impaired

By REX MILLER

Staff Correspondent

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 7—The Franco-American agreement, providing for a one year's suspension of payments of intergovernmental debts, signed here late last night, opens the way for a better understanding between France and Germany.

The Reich Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, by his assurance that funds placed at Germany's disposal as the result of the reparations holiday will be used for strictly economic purposes, and by his statement a few days earlier that he was ready to pay a visit to the French Government has indicated that Germany is not averse to reaching a better basis for cordial relations with France.

The statement of the French Prime Minister, Pierre Laval, immediately following signature of last night's agreement forms a fitting response to Dr. Bruening's gestures. M. Laval said: "If the significance and import of our generous attitude is understood in Germany a new era should open for the two peoples."

The meeting between French and German statesmen, which was much discussed a fortnight ago and which was to have taken place at about this time, now appears imminent. These conversations will be no less important than the meeting of Treasury experts to thresh out details of the Young plan application under the new conditions which are provided for by the Franco-American agreement.

Good Will Overcomes Obstacles

The negotiations which the American Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, and Walter E. Edge, Ambassador, have just concluded with the five French ministers have shown what can be accomplished when men who are determined to agree sit around the same table. Obstacles to complete accord appeared at times insuperable, but were invariably overcome by mutual good will. If the meetings between the French and German ministers and between the Treasury experts can be held in the same atmosphere there is no doubt that great progress will be made.

The extreme simplicity of the ceremony at which the French and Amer-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

British Would Use Holiday to Adjust European Situation

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 7—The British view of the success which, after 17 anxious days, has crowned the Hoover plan for a 12 months' war debt holiday is that, whatever may be the difficulties still to be overcome in adjusting the French reservations, there is now a breathing space in which to save the European situation.

President Hoover's repeated appeal that the holiday should be followed by disarmament is especially welcomed. Arthur Henderson, whose present duty it is to prepare the way for next year's conference upon armaments, will speak at an Albert Hall meeting here Saturday at which Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, and leaders of both opposition parties are also to be upon the platform.

Meanwhile, the telephone has been busy between Basel and London, with warnings from the Bank for International Settlements showing that the recent American-Anglo-French credit to the Reichsbank of £20,000,000 has been exhausted and that resort to an old American credit of $50,000,000 left in Berlin by the New York Federal Reserve Bank alone has saved Germany from plunging headlong once more into the abyss of inflation from which it was so painfully rescued in 1924.

It is not believed here for a moment that the immediate relief now to be given will afford anything in the nature of a permanent remedy. On the other hand, it is agreed on all sides that it does give time for larger deliberation and wider political action to develop the possibilities of international credit and finance upon a scale adequate to restore normal conditions completely. Conclusions reached at Paris do not go so far as those at which British economists have long since arrived in regard to the basic unsoundness existing in the reparations system. Nevertheless, their educative value is looked upon as justifying whatever delay they may have caused in putting Hoover's proposals into effect.

The battle of experts which is now to commence over the French reservations, it is believed, will test out the relative soundness of the competing theories. The difficulties which the reservations raise are considerable, but are regarded as chiefly appertaining to the future. Great Britain objects to the French demand for the continuation of payments in kind chiefly because the coal supplied by Germany under this system competes with the British mining industry, which is much depressed. It is also argued that to allow payments in kind to continue unchanged would rob the war-debt holiday of an appreciable portion of its utility.

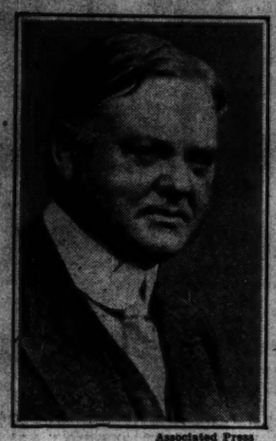
Hoover Lauds Example of Sacrifice Set By Nations in Year's Moratorium To Lighten Economic Load

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 7

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S statement announcing the success of his proposal for a one-year moratorium on intergovernmental debt payments and reparations is as follows:

I am glad to announce that the American proposal for one year's postponement of all intergovernmental debts and reparations has now been accepted in principle by all of the important creditor governments.



Associated Press

PRESIDENT HOOVER

The terms of acceptance by the French Government are, of course, subject to the approval of the other interested powers, for whom the American Government naturally cannot speak.

Without going into technical terms, while certain payments are made by Germany for reparations account, the substance of the President's proposal is retained as the sums so paid are immediately reloaned to Germany.

The technical difficulties arising from many complicated international agreements, which involve the aggregate payment between governments of over $800,000,000 per annum, are now in the course of solution by the good will and earnest coöperation of governmental leaders everywhere.

The American part of the plan is, of course, subject to the approval by Congress, but I have received the individual assurances of support from a very large majority of the members of both Senate and House, irrespective of political affiliations.

The acceptance of this proposal has meant sacrifices by the American people and by the former allied governments, who are with all others suffering from worldwide depression and deficits in governmental budgets.

The economic load most seriously oppressing the peoples of Germany and central Europe will be immensely lightened.

While the plan is particularly aimed to economic relief, yet economic relief means the swinging of men's minds from fear to confidence, the swinging of nations from the apprehension of disorder and governmental collapse to hope and confidence of the future.

It means tangible aid to unemployment and agriculture.

The almost unanimous support in the United States is again profound evidence of the sincere humanity of the American people.

And in this year devoted to economic upbuilding, the world has need for solemn thought on the causes which have contributed to the depression.

I need not repeat that one of these causes is the burdens imposed and the fears aroused by competitive armament.

Contemplation of the past few weeks should bring a realization that we must find relief from these fundamental burdens which today amount to several times the amount of intergovernmental debts.

Pact Calls for Deposit in World Bank Of Reich's Unconditional Annuities

By the Associated Press

Paris, July 7

THE text of the war debt moratorium accord, approved yesterday by France and the United States, was given out last night by the French Government. It follows:

After exchanges of views, the French Government states that it is in agreement with the United States on the essential principle of President Hoover's proposal and on the following propositions which may be expressed thus:

First—The payment of intergovernmental debts is postponed from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932.

Second—However, the Reich will pay the amount of the unconditional annuity.

The French Government agrees in so far as it is concerned, that the payments thus made by the Reich shall be placed by the Bank for International Settlements in bonds guaranteed by the German railroads.

Third—The suspended payments shall be subject to interest in accordance with the conditions suggested by the American Government, payable in 10 annual installments beginning with July 1, 1933.

Fourth—The same conditions shall apply to the bonds to be issued by the German railways.

On the three points which it is recognized do not concern the United States Government, the French Government makes the following declaration:

(A) Concerted action by the principal central banks through the intermediary of the Bank for International Settlements shall be organized for the benefit of European countries which find themselves particularly affected by the proposed suspension of payments.

(B) A previous understanding must be arrived at between France and the World Bank for International Settlements so that France will only be called upon to complete the guarantee fund provided for in the case of a moratorium under the Young Plan by monthly payments equal to the needs of the World Bank and as a result of payments effectively transferred by Germany.

(C) Concerning payments in kind, the various technical adjustments necessitated by the application of the American proposal and the present accord shall be studied by a committee of experts named by the powers interested which shall reconcile the exigencies of existing conditions with the spirit of President Hoover's proposal. France reserves the right to ask the German Government for indispensable assurances touching the use to exclusively economic ends of the sums by which the Reich's budget will be lightened.

Rome to Coöperate In Settlement Plan

ROME, July 7 (AP)—The Italian Government is in sympathetic accord with the debt settlement and is ready to approve it if called upon to do so.

"Italy accepted the Hoover proposal whole-heartedly," a government spokesman said today, "and will accept the Paris agreement in the same spirit.

Italy is prepared to participate in any meeting which may be called to put the Hoover plan into practice, he said, adding that so far as Italy is concerned the plan already is in effect, for she notified her debtor nations last week that no payments would be expected from them as of July 1, although she is prepared to pay her own obligations if required to.

MELLON TO START ON HIS VACATION

PARIS, July 7 (AP)—His momentous task completed, Andrew W. Mellon, United States Secretary of the Treasury, will leave tomorrow night for the French Riviera to begin his vacation with members of his family.

He will go to Villa Maryland at Cap Ferrat and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, is expected to visit him after leaving Italy.

Mr. Mellon's confreres complimented him on his unfailing good nature in the face of possible disagreements.

Gratitude for Pact Voiced by Germans

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 7—The German Government today heralded news of the final agreement on President Hoover's moratorium plan with a heartening proclamation which, in its hopefulness and in its tone of relief, is very different from the gloomy statement issued on the eve of the conversations at Chequers. "Mental relaxation and hope for improvement of business conditions, stimulated by the Paris agreement, have released feelings of friendship and joy," the statement opens.

Not a single word has been wasted over the protracted negotiations in Paris which have caused Germany considerable financial loss. On the contrary, the Government once more stretches out its hand to France when it declares that only by coöperation of all nations can the economic conditions recover.

The Government goes even a step further and quiets France's apprehension with regard to the use of the sums about to be saved. It emphasizes that every mark will be needed to straighten out the Reich's finances and that not a single budget will be increased. France is assured that the Reich will not spend the money on armament.

The government proclamation expresses gratitude for President Hoover's action. This proclamation reflects the mood in Germany today.

President Reports Success of Movement to Ease Reich's Burdens

WORLD'S GOOD WILL CITED IN STATEMENT

Stress Put on Disarmament as Means of Upbuilding Economic Structure

Announcement by President Hoover yesterday that the important creditor powers, including France, had accepted "in principle" his proposal for a war-debt holiday for one year concludes the preliminary work of one of the greatest steps in world coöperation yet recorded.

The German press is generally elated over the financial relief which the plan affords to the Reich, but Nationalist organs express indignation over what are termed France's obstructionist tactics.

France has agreed to leave to a committee of experts the question whether Germany shall continue its "payments in kind," the decision to be in harmony with the "spirit" of the American proposal, and Washington made a concession to France as to the period over which the Reich is to repay the deferred reparations.

The French Prime Minister emphasizes the opportunity for better relations between Paris and Berlin which the plan affords, and it is expected that the meeting of French and German statesmen to discuss mutual interests will be held soon.

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 7—President Hoover announced yesterday the successful conclusion of his negotiations with the European powers for a suspension of all intergovernmental debts and reparations for a period of one year.

Under the original terms of the President's plan the moratorium thus instituted becomes effective as of July 1, just passed.

The understanding reached by the important creditor governments, the President explained, is a general one in which they accept his project "in principle."

The details of a formal agreement, involving many national and technical problems covering an aggregate of more than $800,000,000 annually in intergovernmental payments, have still to be worked out by the treasury agents of the interested countries, the President stated.

He expressed, however, every confidence that an early solution of this difficult task would be forthcoming. The good will and earnest coöperation manifested everywhere by government leaders, the President said, assured this.

As regards acceptance by Congress, the President declared that he has received individual pledges of support from an overwhelming majority of both Senate and House, irrespective of political affiliations. This will obviate the convening of a special session, as the formal approval of the debt suspension proposal can be put through within a few days after the assembling of the new session on Dec. 7.

Moral Effects Emphasized

In proclaiming the successful conclusion of his European negotiations, that have occupied his time and thoughts to the exclusion of practically all other matters almost day and night for several weeks, the President stressed the great moral effect of the debt moratorium.

It means dissipating from the thought of men and nations, the President declared, the destructive forces of fear and distrust. It means not alone impetus to employment, agriculture, economic relief, but to the confidence and good will of the world, he pointed out.

The world has solemn need to give thought to the causes that have contributed to the depression, the President asserted. It must grasp to what extent international distrust, with its outgrowth, armaments, has played its part in shackling the productive forces of men and nations, he said.

One of the great needs of the world today, the President declared, is to relieve itself of the staggering burdens of armament. This is the lesson that should have come to all peoples during the past two weeks of arduous negotiations over this debt-suspension proposal, he held.

French Accept Formula

The acceptance of his plan means many sacrifices, the President declared. The American people are giving much and so are the former allied governments. But all are doing so gladly, the President said, in order that men's minds may be swung away from fear and nations from distrust to hope and confidence of the future and good will toward one another.

The President's statement was read by him to the press in person late yesterday afternoon following an extended conference in his office with Ogden L. Mills, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, William R. Castle Jr., Acting Secretary of State, and David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania.

The statement was drafted following the receipt of a note from the French Ministry replying to a message from the Washington Government dispatched late Sunday night, in which the United States rejected certain French proposals and proposed a new formula for an understanding, a general acceptance "in

principle" of the President's proposal with the details to be worked out by Treasury experts who would be bound to the "spirit and purpose" of the President's plan.

The French Ministry, it was stated, accepted this formula. The note expressing its acceptance was received by the State Department over the transatlantic telephone, but because of some uncertainties over the text was not made public here.

Just what the French approval consists of was therefore not known in Washington when the President announced the agreement. The only reference to the prolonged French negotiations in the President's statement was the declaration that the French terms must, of course, be approved by the other powers. He indicated, however, that he had no doubt of such concurrence.

Concession on Time

While no official information was forthcoming as to the outcome of the French parleys, it was authoritatively learned, that the French ministry acceded to the President's demand that the experts in deciding the "reparations in kind" question be bound by the intent of his proposal.

It was also authoritatively stated that the United States made a concession to the French position on the question of the length of time to be allowed Germany to pay the deferred annuities. The French originally wanted Germany to make good the sum in five years. The United States advocated a 25-year period. The compromise fixes the term at 10 years, with payments and interest to begin July 1, 1933.

All technical and detailed agreements, it was emphasized, regardless of what phase of the reparations they relate to, are restricted to the specific objective that they place no burden upon the German budget for the period of one year. This is the basic understanding that has been reached among the powers, it was declared, and all other agreements must be in keeping with this underlying purpose.

Unconditional payments, reparations in kind, and the other special items cannot, under the understanding obtained by the President, bear down on the German budget during the current fiscal year, it was declared.

If for the sake of maintaining the continuity and form of the Young plan they are exacted from Germany, the process must be strictly a bookkeeping one, the money to be immediately reloaned to the German Government.

Hoover Deeply Gratified

The President made public his statement to the assembled reporters with obvious relief and pleasure. A little more than two weeks ago he called them into his office late in the evening and made public to them the contents of his debt-suspension plan, the success of which he was announcing.

During those two weeks he has carried out the most arduous and trying undertaking of his Administration so far, and one of the most far-reaching international projects since the convening of the Washington disarmament conference almost a decade ago.

He has worked unceasingly to bring about a general European acceptance of his proposal. Particularly have his negotiations with the French Government been delicate and trying. Time and again the two Governments seemed on the verge of an agreement only to have some last-minute issue raised by the French prevent an understanding.

Strenuous as were the negotiations with France, they were nevertheless carried out in the most cordial relations. At no time was there a break or crisis and always the two Governments were on the best of terms.

This was largely due to the patience and understanding of the French Ministry's position and problems by the President and his advisers. The latter played a vital rôle in the parleys, particularly Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, who dropped European vacation plans he had and hastened to Paris to personally confer and meet daily with the French Prime Minister, Pierre Laval, and his ministers.

At home the President has been supported in his great effort by a united press, practically unanimous public opinion, and overwhelming approval of members of Congress irrespective of party.

Mellon's Listening Powers Play an Prominent Part In Debt Plan Parleys

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—A financial man who turned diplomat today to work for a world debt-holiday today was free for his vacation interrupted by the most tense international negotiations of recent years.

Andrew W. Mellon has handled more millions in private business and more billions in his 10 years as Secretary of the Treasury, than the average imagination can conceive.

Mr. Mellon reached Paris June 25 after numerous conferences with the British Government. From that day he has been almost constantly in conferences that often ran well past midnight, and between times, talking to Washington on the transatlantic telephone.

World financial markets, vibrating to each report from the negotiations, added to the strain of America's chief representative.

From Paris came reports of "admiration" for Mr. Mellon's "continued evidence of wiry strength."

His Washington friends shared this admiration and had an explanation for it. They said Mr. Mellon, calm and unexcitable, probably did less talking and more listening than any other conferee. At least, that is the way he does business at home.

A long day is no novelty to the Treasury chief. His usual quitting time is 6 o'clock, or an hour and a half after Government offices officially close.

In the morning, if the day is fair, he walks from his home, a slim, quiet figure attracting little attention on the capital's streets.

Mr. Mellon talks slowly and his occasional remarks must have received close attention from French officials awaiting translation by an embassy attaché.

The opinion held of him by many Americans seemed to spread abroad during the negotiations, for from a German newspaper came the description: "He is immune from the lure of honors, for he is beyond human vanities."

Laval Hopes for New Era Between French And German Peoples

PARIS, July 7 (AP)—After the announcement of the agreement last night on President Hoover's reparations moratorium proposal, Pierre Laval, French Premier, issued the following statement:

An accord has been concluded. President Hoover has given his adhesion to the text, the terms of which were decided upon at a Cabinet council today.

It is an adhesion which consecrates a heavy sacrifice for our country. It will be understood that the Government wished to maintain that Franco-American solidarity which is a condition of international coöperation more than ever necessary for peace.

It will be observed that the Government has not allowed France's sacred right to reparations to be prescribed.

If from the accord confidence is born again in the world, our gesture will not have been in vain. And if in Germany the bearing and sense of our generous attitude is understood, a new era should open for the two peoples.

Four-Lane Roads Proposed in Maine

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me., July 7—Four-lane roads or optional highways of two lanes each rather than continuation of the three-way plan now being used on state highways here are favored by officials connected with the development of better roads in Maine.

Although three-lane roads have speeded traffic, it is brought out by those interested in Maine road projects that increased danger has resulted from motorists "hogging" the middle lane while traffic coming in the opposite direction is attempting to pass.

Adoption of four-lane highways would mean greater safety, the officials point out. With one lane each way devoted to the slower moving traffic, and the other to faster traveling vehicles, many mishaps would be prevented, it is believed. Alternate routes as a means of ridding the highways of congestion have been also recommended by state highway engineers.

Letter From Galileo Acquired by Collector

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—A letter nearly 350 years old, in which Galileo expressed great excitement over his invention of a telescope that would "discover ships two hours before they could be seen by natural vision," was reported acquired yesterday by Thomas F. Madigan, New York autograph collector.

The letter, written to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Cosimo II, concludes: "I assure you I will keep this invention a great secret and exhibit it only to Your Highness."

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

EVENTS TONIGHT

Cohasset: Carillon recital by Kamiel Lefevre, St. Stephen's Church, 8:30; program as follows:

1. Andante Cantabile.....J. Denyn
2. Come Back to Erin.....Claribel
3. Old King Cole....Old English Folksong
4. Rondo Allegretto.....Smith
5. Banks of Allan Water.....Horn
6. On the Road to Mandalay.Oley Speaks
7. Chaconne.....Durand
8. Moments Tristes (Autumn Dreams) Rebikoff
9. At Sunset.....Markham-Lee

Theaters

Fine Arts—"The Forester's Daughter" (film).

EVENTS TOMORROW

Hotel Statler Exhibits: Boston Shoe and Leather Fair, Georgian Room, parlors A, B, C, D, E, F, ballroom, all day.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Greek Sculpture, Mrs. Seaver, 11.

Lynn Historical Society: Open house and museum, 125 Green Street, Lynn, 2:30 to 5.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon, address, "Scenic New England," by Harris B. Coe, manager, Maine Publicity Bureau, ballroom, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Weekdays except Monday from 10 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every week day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays except Monday, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin; French drawings; etchings, engravings, woodcuts and lithographs by Italian and German artists of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; eighteenth century English etchings and nineteenth century lithographs; pieces by Rembrandt, Mantouil, Whistler, Merryon and Schongauer.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, material illustrating the history of bookmaking. Through the summer.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Japanese engagement gifts, presented by Buddhist Museum for Children, Kyoto.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits and old ship paintings.

Cassen Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Scharvee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea.

For Other Exhibitions, See Monday's Monitor.

PERU JOINS CUSTOMS COUNCIL

LIMA, Peru, July 7 (By U. P.)—Peru has announced acceptance of Chile's invitation to a proposed Inter-American Customs Conference. Cuba, Colombia and Ecuador also have accepted the conference invitation.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

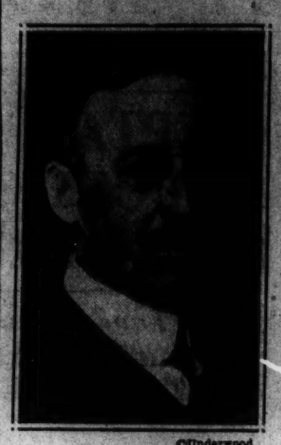
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $8.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Charted Course of Debt Policy



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HENRY L. STIMSON
American Secretary of State

© Harris & Ewing

WILLIAM R. CASTLE JR.
Undersecretary of State.

Main Steps on Way to Debt Accord Bring Whole Story Within One Month

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LEADING steps on the way to the agreement for a one-year moratorium on war debts and reparations may be briefly indicated as follows:

June 5—German situation discussed at a White House conference.
June 6—Revision of reparations payments asked by the German Government.
June 17—Secretary Mellon begins a series of conferences with British Government officials, going to Paris eight days later.
June 19—President Hoover announces a way is being sought to aid Germany.
June 20—Suspension of all war debts and reparations payments for one year proposed by President Hoover.
June 21—German Government sends official acceptance to Washington.
June 23—England accepts plan.
June 24—State Department receives Italy's acceptance.
June 26—Postponement of unconditional payments under the Young Plan opposed by France.
July 3—France and the United States reach general agreement but some points remain to be settled.
July 6—President Hoover announces an accord had been reached with all the important creditor nations, including France.

GERMANS FIND RELIEF COMING NONE TOO EARLY

Immediate Obligations Cause Serious Stringency in Berlin

BERLIN, July 7 (AP)—Success of the Franco-American debt negotiations at Paris cannot reasonably be expected to clear Germany's financial situation at one stroke, it is agreed here, for short time foreign credits recalled over the week-end still have to be met, and these obligations will overlap into the next few days.

A credit of 400,000,000 marks (about $100,000,000) granted by the Reichsbank by the international banks of issue and the Bank for International Settlements was exhausted several days ago and a $50,000,000 credit with the International Acceptance Bank at New York had to be drawn upon to keep the Reichsbank's gold and foreign currencies above the legal 40 per cent.

The Reichsbank authorities were reluctant to reduce that percentage, although the law permits them latitude in that direction as a "temporary" measure.

The $50,000,000 credit in New York already is earmarked to the extent of about 75 per cent, it is understood, and it seems plain that the Reichsbank is becoming more dependent upon foreign assistance to keep its paper circulation adequately covered.

Every effort is being made to avoid imposing too drastic restrictions on credits at home, for this would have a disastrous effect on domestic trade and industry.

It is considered here that there is not likely to be any serious difficulty in obtaining an extension of the 400,000,000 marks credit from the international banks of issue when it matures on July 16, for that loan yields good interest. But this is hardly enough to meet the country's needs, and it is understood that efforts are afoot to increase the credit by at least another 200,000,000 marks and preferably by twice that amount.

What Germany really needs, competent authorities agree, is a long-term loan which would enable it to turn around without the worry of meeting short-term credits when they fall due.

The extreme scarcity of money hit the market just at a time when the financing of German harvests usually takes place, and the effect was embarrassing.

The Government now finds it necessary to readjust its agrarian policy to the needs of the moment, and since bumper wheat crops are expected, Germany may become for a time a wheat exporting country.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, probably with occasional showers tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature, with shifting winds, mostly easterly.

New England States: Mostly cloudy, with occasional showers tonight and Wednesday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Gentle, moderate shifting winds; mostly overcast weather, with occasional showers and fog tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. July 7	Max. July 7		8 a.m. July 7	Max. July 7
Atlantic City	72	78	Nantucket	68	69
Bismarck, N.D.	58	60	New Orleans	82	92
Boston	67	71	New York	74	78
Buffalo	68	76	Norfolk, Va.	76	86
Calgary	40	60	North Platte	52	102
Charleston	82	92	Philadelphia	70	80
Chicago	72	82	Phoenix, Ariz.	84	98
Cincinnati	76	84	Pittsburgh	80	86
Denver	54	70	Portland, Me.	74	82
Eastport, Me.	54	62	Raleigh	58	80
Hatteras	72	84	St. Louis	80	90
Helena, Mont.	44	66	St. Paul	58	78
Huron, S. D.	56	100	Salt Lake City	64	84
Jacksonville	82	90	San Francisco	56	70
Kansas City	70	90	Santa Fe, N.M.	54	90
Key West	84	90	Seattle	70	86
Los Angeles	66	82	Tampa	82	94
Memphis	76	86	Washington	72	82
Miami, Fla.	82	86	Wichita, Kan.	64	94
Montreal	70	84	Williston, N.D.	54	70

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 5:48 p. m., Wednesday 6:06 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 4:34 p. m.

GERMAN PRESS APPRECIATIVE OF HOOVER ACTION

Hopeful Views of Nation's Recovery Expressed in Berlin

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN, July 7—The Berliner Tageblatt writes today that the first duty is to thank President Hoover and his co-workers for their initiative and firmness. These words express what all Germans are thinking. That this took place in the very nick of time is the conviction here. Just as the announcement of President Hoover's plan in Berlin on June 21 is believed to have saved Germany from political and financial catastrophe, the agreement in Paris was reached none too early, as the continued withdrawal of foreign currency was alarming business circles.

BERLIN, July 7 (AP)—Commenting on the signing of the Hoover debt holiday plan, the Democratic Tageblatt declares:

"It is our first duty to thank President Hoover for his initiative, and for the firmness and tenacity with which he defended his work."

The Vossische Zeitung pointed out that never before in history had a measure affecting so many nations been put into force in such a short time. Acceptance of the plan was as stimulating as the action of international banks in helping the Reichsbank, it was said, and the recovery of German business is certain with America setting the pace.

Germania, organ of the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening's Centrist Party, was grateful that the Americans had stuck to their guns even though "they had to take several undesirable points into the bargain."

The Nationalist papers showed indignation over what were termed France's obstructionist tactics. The Lokalanzeiger remarked: "The only obvious gain is that France had to show openly what she is, namely, the great obstacle to real peace, prosperity and reconciliation."

The Industrialist organ, Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, said:

"It is indisputable that France wishes to bleed us white in order to be able to dictate to us on vital political questions."

Hermann Dietrich, Minister of Finance, in an interview pledged Germany to work with the other nations in friendly coöperation toward the settlement of technical points left over from the Franco-American accord. He painted an optimistic picture of Germany's position with regard to short-term credits and warned the German people to adhere to a course of severe economy.

"Germany hopes a rebirth of confidence and rapprochement between France and Germany may come from it. The spirit of the Hoover plan is security from the fact that these negotiations will be conducted toward the achievement of a common goal."

Herr Dietrich stated that Germany's first task was to retrieve the losses caused by draining of her reserves. As a matter of fact, Germany's economy is not nearly so bad as some people would have it, he indicated.

"That the foundations of Germany's economy are sound," Herr Dietrich said, "may be judged by the fact that it withstood such an unprecedented drain so long without sustaining more and heavier breakdowns. It is doubtful whether the economy of other countries would have fared better under like conditions."

DANES BUILD RESEARCH SHIP

COPENHAGEN—The order given from the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution of America, for a specially constructed vessel to be used for investigation purposes, is on the point of completion at Messrs. Burmeister & Wain's Shipbuilding Yards at Copenhagen. The vessel is of steel, 140 feet in length, with "spoon bow," rigged as a ketch and fitted with a helping motor of 300 horsepower.

Patronage Urged For American Ships

American ships need American patronage to continue in successful operation, T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, declares in a letter to officials of the United States Lines, according to William A. McIsaac, manager of the Boston office of the line.

Since the war the United States has built up an American Merchant Marine of about 700 ships operating in overseas commerce, the second largest fleet of ocean carriers in the world, Mr. O'Connor added. He outlined the three major problems which had faced the Government: first, the organization of government-owned lines; second, the transfer of ownership to private, American interests; third, the securing of sufficient patronage to maintain the lines.

Unless such patronage is generously bestowed, the work done in establishing the lines will have been in vain, Mr. O'Connor said. Americans should remember that an adequate merchant marine means stabilized passenger and freight rates, dependable and efficient service and the growth of our foreign trade. "Our ships must enjoy a fair share of American business if they are to survive the present economic conditions," he concluded.

RUSSIA GAINS TRADE IN SOUTH AMERICA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SANTIAGO, Chile—The rapid development of trade between South America and Soviet Russia is attracting considerable international attention, the more so as it vitally affects the American-controlled Chilean copper industry.

Chile is not the only country benefiting by the opening of this new market, for Argentina has received large orders for casein. Practically all the Chilean business has been booked through United States agents on this coast.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Erich Heiges, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Walter G. Browne, Johnstown, N. Y.
Walter G. Browne, Johnstown, N. Y.
Mrs. Harry A. Morse, Johnstown, N. Y.
Harry A. Morse, Johnstown, N. Y.
Marie K. Tiekgo, New York, N. Y.
Miss Belle Thomas, Gloversville, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles P. Noser, Rochester, N. Y.
Charles P. Noser, Rochester, N. Y.
Robert W. Noser, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. David L. Burnam, Sacramento, Calif.
David L. Burnam, Sacramento, Calif.
Dorothea L. Breisacher, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Jessie G. Harrower, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Eva S. Brown, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Mrs. Ruth C. Kavan, Kew Gardens, N. Y.
Ruth G. Kavan, Kew Gardens, N. Y.
Mary C. McLaughlin, Lynn Haven, Fla.
Iva Lois, Boston, Mass.
Nellie B. Masser, Cleveland, Ohio
Alice M. Muiskey, East Lansing, Mich.
Mrs. Charles C. Hansen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles C. Hansen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles Dent, Shamokin, Penna.
Charles Dent, Shamokin, Penna.
Mrs J. Barry, East Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Stewart Nelson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Frances H. Pfeiffer, Los Angeles, Calif.
Richard W. Baker, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. Myra M. Bolwell, Sharon Hill, Penna.
Stanley S. Bolwell, Sharon Hill, Penna.
Mrs. Elizabeth P. Bolwell, Haddonfield, N. J.
Richard Hearty, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. Maud W. Erdman, Buffalo, N. Y.
H. B. Erdman, Buffalo, N. Y.
G. Leone Erdman, Buffalo, N. Y.
Miss Laura Houser, Reading, Penna.
Miss Mayme Houser, Reading, Penna.

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS AIDED BY DEBT ACCORD

(Continued from Page 1)

ican negotiators affixed their initials to the text of the accord shortly before midnight last night could not but impress the few observers present with the attitude of mutual sincerity and cordiality which animated those participating.

As Mr. Mellon, Mr. Edge, M. Laval, Aristide Briand, Pierre Etienne Flandin, François Pietri and François Poncet in turn inscribed their initials at the end of the brief typewritten document it was hard to say which of them was most pleased with the result. All expressed themselves as extremely gratified and each appeared proud at having had a part in such an important accomplishment.

Mr. Mellon remarked that the friendly reception given to him and to Mr. Edge by the French negotiators had made the sessions which might otherwise have seemed burdensome appear like only a part of the holiday he is supposed to have been having since leaving the United States.

Simple Ceremony Observed

No photograph was made of the signature ceremony, and the only people in the Salon Rouge of the Ministry of the Interior where all the conferences have been held, were the signers of the document, J. Theodore Marriner and Robert T. Pell, counselor and attaché of the American Embassy, respectively, and four or five journalists.

The Germans are expected to make no objections to giving the French Government the same assurances concerning the use of postponed reparation payments as has already been given to the United States. In the closing paragraph of the Franco-American agreement France reserves the right to ask for these guarantees.

One Paris newspaper, La Volonté, declares that since Germany has promised not to increase armaments for one year, France should do the same.

The agreement in its final form introduces new elements in addition to those already fixed in only two respects—namely, with regard to "payments in kind" and concerning the much-discussed guarantee fund. As regards the former question, which was the point on which President Hoover found the greatest difficulty in reconciling with his original scheme, the agreement leaves the matter entirely in the hands of the committee of experts who "must conciliate the material necessities with the spirit of the Hoover proposal."

Monthly Installments Proposed

The suggestion that France should reloan to Germany sums equivalent to the value of "payments in kind" finds no place in the text, but experts may discover this is the best way of solving the problem in keeping with the intent of the Hoover scheme.

As regards the guarantee fund which France would have been required to deposit with the Bank for International Settlements if Germany during the debt suspension claims a moratorium under the Young plan, general approval is expressed of the provision in the agreement that these 440,000,000 gold marks (about $110,000,000) shall be paid only in monthly installments after having been received as repayments from Germany. France hopes the other signatories of the Young plan will raise no serious objections to this arrangement.

Looking back over the last fortnight no one denies that a most important object has been attained. To those who feel that the discussions have been unduly prolonged Jules Sauerwein in Le Matin remarks that the negotiations "have lasted only two weeks, while reparations conferences which did not attain equal results often detained the negotiators much longer." The negotiations, says M. Sauerwein, "appeared long only because public opinion was at this time cognizant of the magnitude of political interests at stake."

There is some criticism of the accord in the Paris press, but the consensus is well expressed by Petit Parisien, which says: "It is as favorable in view of the initial intentions of President Hoover as could reasonably be expected." General satisfaction is expressed with M. Laval's statement that the Government has "not permitted France's sacred right to reparations to be impaired."

Telephone Helped Negotiations

The use of the transatlantic telephone throughout the negotiations has, on the whole, been satisfactory. The principal obstacle to its general use for diplomatic communication appears to be that messages can easily be intercepted by official or unofficial listeners in every country through which the call must be routed.

There is even the possibility of some well-equipped private stations tuning in on the wireless section of the message. Transmission on the whole has been satisfactory, although the voices occasionally faded out for the moment and obliged repetition of sections of the conversation.

The cost has mounted to several hundred dollars daily, and private business calls have frequently been held up through priority given to diplomatic messages. Yet none of these disadvantages appears to be insuperable.

The treasury experts are expected to meet, probably in Paris, next week. Their most difficult problem is expected to be the complicated operations of payments in kind.

Last night's agreement was undoubtedly hastened, as was Mr. Hoover's offer, by reports of the increasingly critical situation in Germany.

America's Sacrifice Set at $246,609,948

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington, July 7

DEBT repayments waived by America during holiday year total $246,609,948.

Most payments were due Dec. 15, 1931, and June 15, 1932.

Payments to be postponed include:

France $50,000,000, Great Britain $159,530,000, Italy $14,706,125.

HOOVER SUPPORT IS SOUGHT FOR PEACE PATRIOTS

Government Acceptance of Kellogg Pact Cited to Justify Request

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 6—The peace patriots, whose slogan is "love of country; opposition to war," sent a resolution to President Hoover on July 3 requesting that members of associations opposed to military service be recognized as "sincere and conscientious objectors."

Citing the renunciation of war provision in the Kellogg-Briand peace pact and the exemption from combat service granted by the selective service act as providing sufficient grounds for such action, the resolution declared that "the sincerity of any conscientious objection to war may properly be established in time of peace, rather than after the commencement of hostilities."

"We request that recognition of exemptive status be now given to those organizations whose declared principles are against the participation of their members in war in any form," it continued, "on the ground that by refusing all war service their members are patriotically supporting the Government's own renunciation of war. Among such organizations are the Fellowship of reconciliation and the War Resisters' League."

Among the sponsors of the resolution were: Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College; Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Prof. Harry Elmer Barnes, Prof. John Dewey, Zona Gale, Orville S. Poland and Dr. William A. Neilson, president of Smith College.

STIMSON IN ITALY PRAISES SIGNING OF PARIS ACCORD

Thinks It of Great Benefit to World—Says European Tour Nonpolitical

NAPLES, Italy, July 7 (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, arrived from Palmero today en route to Rome and other European capitals to observe political conditions with respect to the world economic situation.

He was welcomed by John W. Garrett, American Ambassador, and Italian officials, and was cheered by a considerable crowd. He was expected to leave shortly for Rome in order to begin conferences with Benito Mussolini, Premier, and others.

Mr. Stimson said he had "come to Europe primarily for a vacation, but of course while I am here I expect to do a certain amount of observing and to form conclusions on conditions political and otherwise."

His visit is linked in many quarters with that of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, in Paris, and the presence of two American Cabinet ministers on European soil at the same time is interpreted as having an important bearing on international moves to stimulate the recovery of commerce.

Mr. Stimson was accompanied by Mrs. Stimson and a small party. They reported they had a pleasant, restful passage across the Atlantic and anticipated seeing the sights of Italy.

"I have absolutely no political mission," he said in answer to questions. "I am looking forward with the greatest interest to meeting Premier Mussolini and Signor Grandi. I wish to be a tourist with no brass bands.

"My warm welcome to Italy is all the more pleasant because I was greeted this morning with the news of the Paris accord, which will be of great economic benefit to Europe and the world."

Mr. Stimson was taken to a hotel in Mr. Garrett's car. He planned to stay here a day and a half to visit Amalfi, Vesuvius, and Pompeii. Thousands cheered him as he came down the gangway. He had to mount a baggage truck to bow acknowledgment. The streets were lined for a mile on the route to the hotel.

Mr. Stimson will leave for Rome tomorrow. There he will be a guest at the American Embassy. He will meet Dino Grandi, Foreign Minister, Thursday morning and Premier Mussolini in the afternoon. Thursday night he will be the guest at a dinner given by Dr. and Mrs. Garrett with a number of Italian officials in attendance.

How much do you know

of the "price" merchandise you read about? *Only* the price! Yet quality, details, and finish are so important . . . the becomingness of an ensemble so vital!

We recommend for you only the type of clothes that suit you and the occasions at which they will be worn. This is why increasing numbers are coming to us for advice on what to wear and when to wear it.

You may be surprised at how inexpensively and well we can complete your wardrobe! Remember! We make it a point not to be undersold—*and not to recommend other than what is correct for YOU—as an individual!*

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Semi-fitted style in small floral patterns. Usually in our stocks at $3.

Filene's Smock Shop, sixth floor
Mail and phone orders filled. Call HUBbard 4200

FLIERS PREPARE FOR SINGLE HOP TO OKLAHOMA

Will Spend Week Visiting in Chickasha, Tulsa and Oklahoma City

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Aviation's new "Magellans," Wiley Post and Harold Gatty, today faced the last lap before taking the road westward back home. The world navigators arrived here by train this morning from Washington.

Tomorrow the aviators take the air on a one-stop flight to Oklahoma for a week's visit in Tulsa, Oklahoma City and Chickasha.

Their engagements today included a call on the Australian Consul, which is of special interest since Mr. Gatty is a Tasmanian. Tonight they are to be guests at a banquet given by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, where they will receive the greetings of leaders of the aviation industry.

Post and Gatty today met the man who has flown over both ends of the earth, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

The meeting took place in the office of William H. Todd, shipbuilder on whose yacht the world fliers spent last week-end.

"I'm sorry I couldn't be at the field when you landed," Byrd told Post and Gatty. "I'll take this opportunity of congratulating you. I guess you must be pretty well tired out by now by all this."

"Thanks," Post replied. "It's getting worse all the time."

Man Expected to Chase Sun Around the Earth

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—A prediction that it will not be long before man will follow the sun and keep up with it around the world was made by F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics, at a banquet here last night given in honor of Harold Gatty and Wiley Post. The banquet mareked the end of a long program of official welcome to the world fliers which began with a luncheon at the White House.

Mr. Post carried away a new record for himself—the longest talk he has ever made before an audience.

Coaxed by Hiram Bingham (R), Senator from Connecticut, toastmaster at the evening banquet, the bashful flier hit his stride in relating a stage-by-stage account of the world journey.

"It was the greatest thing I could think of in an airplane," he explained in accounting for the start. "I don't know what it is all about yet—it seems like a dream to me."

Mr. Gatty paid tribute to Mr. Post's ability, saying: "I don't know of any other pilot in the world I'd care to go through the same experience with but Wiley Post.

"We must share the honor, however, with the plane, its motor and the instruments. We learned a lot of things that we hope will be translated into aids for aerial navigation."

William P. MacCracken, former Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, told the fliers they were pioneers "on an avenue of commerce and service to mankind."

Farmer Uses Airplane To Find Truant Cows

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIANCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 7—The airplane is not usually thought of as an adjunct to agriculture. Its possibilities, however, for locating stock that has strayed from its home pasture were proved recently by a farmer in the township of Hinsdale, south of Buffalo. This farmer had lost four of his cows.

Unwilling to tramp for hours through the forest-covered hills searching for the delinquent bovines, Howard A. Crosby, when they disappeared on July 2, sought the services of a barnstorming airplane, which was making its headquarters in a plain near his farm. Chartering the airplane and the services of the pilot, the farmer was soon scanning the near-by valleys from the sky. Within a few minutes he saw the cows wandering in a ravine, and it was a comparatively simple matter to track them down and bring them back to the farm.

Chicago Pastor Continues Fight For Good Books

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, July 7—The leader in the fight against degrading literature in this city, the Rev. Dr. Phillip Yarrow, who is now in jail as the result of events in his campaign, has appealed and will if necessary carry his case to the highest courts, it is announced by his attorney.

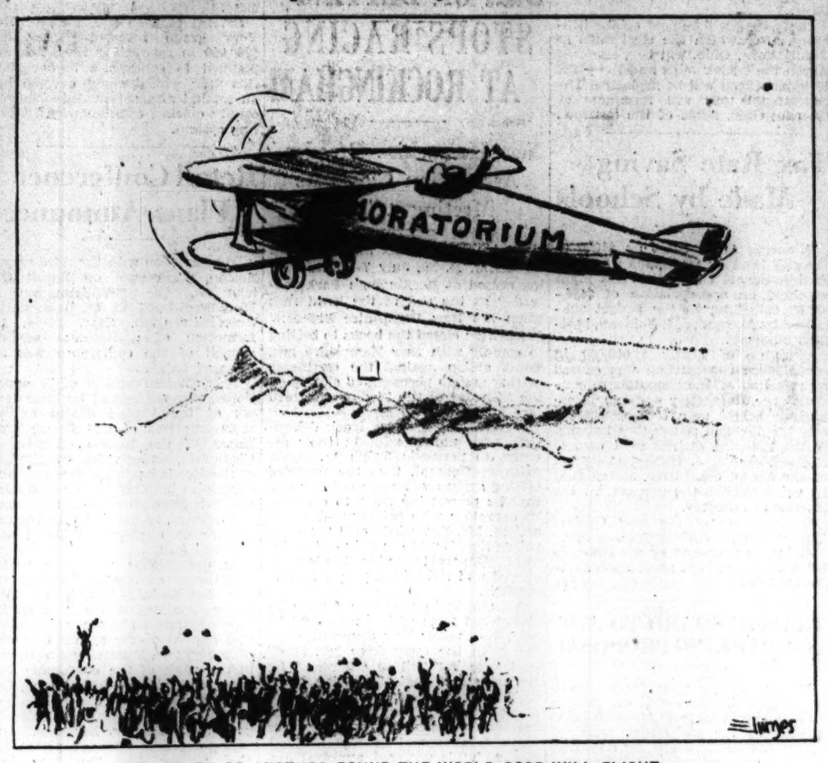
Dr. Yarrow, superintendent of the Illinois Vigilance Association and one of the leading Chicago clergymen, was jailed for failure to pay $5000 damages for alleged injuries to the business of a book-store owner whom he unsuccessfully prosecuted. He has been in jail since June 26 under the state debtors' law. Dr. Yarrow's attorney is seeking a writ of error.

In reviewing Dr. Yarrow's long service and efficiency as a guardian of decency, Dr. Melbourne P. Boynton, pastor of the Woodlawn Baptist Church, said that he never took action against "borderline" material, but only went after the sort of thing that all decent-minded people would agree was unfit for perusal. During his 10 years as head of the Vigilance Association, there has been no controversy like that in various other cities as to his judgment in the type of material he attacked, and he has had the full and hearty coöperation of Chicago's last three police chiefs, including the present one, Dr. Boynton added.

Dr. Yarrow has been associated with work of this kind for the last 20 years. During the 10 years he has led the association, Dr. Yarrow has obtained many convictions against bad book sellers, has demolished improper photograph galleries and stock, destroyed 20,000 pieces of one indecent item, and he and his investigators have been constantly active in picking up bad periodicals, pictures and books; to him, according to Dr. Boynton, the parents of Chicago children owe a debt of gratitude for protecting their homes from degrading influences.

Dr. Yarrow is a minister of the Congregational Church. In the days when the fight to enact the Eighteenth Amendment was carried on, Dr. Yarrow was one of the leaders here as superintendent of the Dry Chicago Federation. He is a graduate of Princeton University, studied law under Woodrow Wilson, and is author of pamphlets and articles on subjects in his field.

The Hop Off—July 6—6:41 P. M.



START OF ANOTHER ROUND-THE-WORLD GOOD-WILL FLIGHT

Education Expands In Moslem Center

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SARAJVO, Jugoslavia—Seven times times as many Muhammadan girls attend the elementary schools of this city as did the day the revolver shot was fired that precipitated the World War. In 1918 there were 4023 children in the primary schools and now there are 6400. The total number of Muhammadan pupils has been increased by 400 per cent, while the number of Moslem girl students has jumped from 163 to 1097. In the high schools there has been a still greater advance.

This is the largest Moslem center in Europe, though the Muhammadans here are not Turks by blood but Slavs. Most of the men still wear fezzes and the women veils, but much substantial progres is being made along educational lines.

Pennsylvania Road Policy Aids Labor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 7—Equipment worth $1,500,000, to be used in the improvement of the 20,000-mile rural road system, will be purchased by the State Highway Department by Aug. 15, when the rural roads are to be taken over. Fully 10,000 workers will be added to the highway working force then.

The taking over of the rural roads was one of the moves advocated by Gov. Gifford Pinchot to take "the farmer out of the mud" and to relieve the unemployment situation.

MacMILLAN FLIES TO EXPEDITION BASE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRURO, N. S., July 7—Dipping its golden wings in the dazzling rays of a mid-day sun, the 300-horsepower seaplane Viking, carrying Lieut.-Commander Donald B. MacMillan, explorer and natural scientist, and Charles Rocheville, aviation expert and mechanic of Boston at the controls, flew out of Sydney Harbor about noon today for St. Anthony's, N. F., on their way to Nain, Labrador.

The base of the annual MacMillan expedition is at Nain, from which point he will map and chart a wide area of Labrador territory for geographical societies. MacMillan's little schooner, the Bowdoin, is following the plane and will arrive in Labrador toward the end of the week.

DR. E. G. ACHESON HAS PASSED ON

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Dr. Edward Goodrich Acheson of St. Petersburg, Fla., who passed on here yesterday, was an internationally known inventor. At one time he was associated with Thomas A. Edison at the latter's Menlo Park laboratory. Dr. Acheson patented a rock-boring machine when he was only 17 years old. His experiments yielded silicon carbide, now commercially known as carborundum. He later discovered that by subjecting carborundum to high temperatures, graphite was produced.

Dr. Acheson was born at Washington, Penna, March 9, 7856, and was educated at Bellefonte Academy. He started work for Mr. Edison as an assistant draftsman and aided in producing a graphite filament for use in the incandescent lamp. Other discoveries included in 1901, the improvement of clay plasticity, of great importance to the pottery industry; in 1902, a refractory known as siloxicon and in 1906, a graphite colloidalizing process. His numerous contributions to the study of electro-thermics won for him many honorary degrees.

GENEVA LABOR OFFICE PLEASED WITH PROGRESS

Encouraged With Advances Made in Grappling With Unemployment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, July 7—Advances that have been made in grappling with unemployment are cause for encouragement, E. J. Phelan, chief of the diplomatic division of the International Labor Office at Geneva, Switzerland, said at the University of Chicago.

"If we measure our achievements by the difficulties which have been overcome, we can be optimistic," said the economist. "It is certain that much of what is today an accomplished fact, not what is merely proposed, would have seemed in the prewar period a Utopian dream.

"It is a mistake to consider that there has been no action and that the action has produced no results. Twenty-four countries have ratified the Washington unemployment convention and set up systems of free public employment exchanges. The same countries are pooling their information internationally. Similar real achievement has taken place in the case of the maritime conventions on unemployment.

"I would recall, too, the figures I gave as to unemployment insurance: 4,500,000 insured when the Washington conference urged the general adoption of unemployment insurance, and 39,999,999 today, if we leave out Russia. The result is an incalculable saving as regards human suffering, and the preservation of human dignity and self-respect. That is a real and a concrete result."

"Action has perhaps been limited but in aiming at even these fractional results society has shaped new institutions which will allow of action on a more comprehensive scale when knowledge is ready to point the way.

"It is true that we have no single remedy for the present crisis, but we have something even more fundamental; we have proved methods of collaboration based on an ever-increasing conviction of the solidarity of human society. We have not a mechanism but an organism that has in it the elements of growth. We might well despair if the severity of the present crisis had injured that organism. On the contrary, it has not only survived but it has responded to the challenge in a remarkable degree."

WASHINGTON'S ENGINE FOUND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va., July 7—"The Washington engine," purchased by George Washington about 1775 for Alexandria's fire fighters, has been found in Baltimore, and will be shown in the Washington bi-centennial celebrations next year.

Tourists Find Riot of Local Color In Market Place of Rio de Janeiro

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—Rio de Janeiro's last vestige of local color, so much sought after by tourists, is to be found in its huge market place.

Although tourists are usually amazed at the sharp contrast of Rio's skyscrapers and Moorish-style buildings, the landscaped parks and small tropical overgrown gardens, they are still more astonished when they enter the market place, and leave behind one of the most modern cities in the world.

The market, located by the sea, occupies six blocks. Fishing boats of every description are tied up alongside the market wharf, presenting a picturesque scene. There every variety of tropical sea life may be seen and those who choose may pick out a fish and have it cooked in one of the nearby market restaurants.

Tropical and European vegetables and fruits are also found in many varieties.

Birds and animals always attract the tourists' attention. Poultry must be delivered to the customer alive.

The real tropical note to the market place is added by the garrulous green parrots, enormous red, yellow and blue aras from the Amazon Valley, beautiful pale pink cockatoos, tiny parakeets and a swarm of other birds of a thousand different kinds and colors, which are kept in cages or on perches hanging outside the shops.

PRIEST LIMITATION FAVORED

VERA CRUZ, Mex., July 6 (By U. P.)—The agricultural workers' organizations at Coscomatec and Bravo have informed President Ortiz Rubio that they were in favor of the new religious law limiting the number of priests in Vera Cruz State to one for every 100,000 population.

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NASHUA, N. H.—17 Main St.
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NORWOOD—662 Washington St.
N. ATTLEBORO—16 So. Washington
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SALEM—36 Lafayette St.
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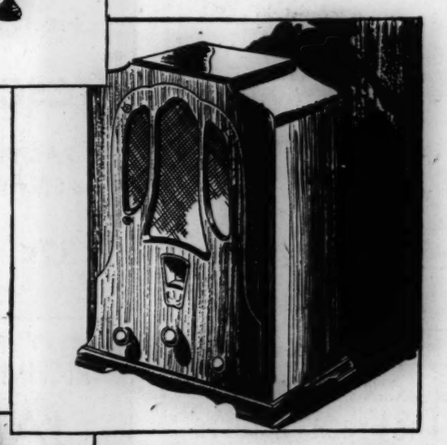

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GOV. ROOSEVELT WOULD CUT COST OF GOVERNMENT

Declares Too Much Overlapping Points to Need for Simplification

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 7—Excessive costs of local government can be most effectively reduced by simplification of local organization and reallocation of services, according to a view expressed here at the Institute of Public Affairs last night by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York.

Governor Roosevelt spoke twice yesterday at a morning round table, presided over by Louis Brownlow, director of the public administration clearing house. His subject was "State Economic Planning" and at night he addressed the entire institute on "Excessive Cost of Local Government." At both appearances he confined himself to topics of government, omitting all reference to political issues.

All overlapping of local jurisdictions should be abolished, the Governor declared last night. The responsibility for performing various services, he said, should be allocated by "logical analysis" rather than by accident or tradition. "We need to consider each service and decide what administrative unit and what size unit can most effectively and economically perform that service," he explained.

One or two layers of local government subordinate to the sovereignty of the state is adequate; all others should be eliminated, the Governor said. At present, he said, no citizen of New York can live under less than four governments, federal, state, county, town and school. If he lives in a town then town, fire, water, lighting, sewer and sidewalk districts may be added, making 10 layers of government, it was pointed out.

Doubts Necesity for It

"I question whether there is any real need for so many overlapping units of government," Governor Roosevelt declared. "I incline strongly to the view that much can and will be accomplished by reorganizing and simplifying the machinery of local government."

Efforts have been made in New York State to shift the burden of taxation from local governments to the state and some economy has resulted, he pointed out.

"But the fact remains," he said, "that we are still supporting a complicated machine of local government which seems to me and many others unreasonably expensive, wasteful and inefficient."

Governor Roosevelt forecast a progressive movement for reform of local government organization in all the states of the Union in coming years. "It has" he declared, "been much too long delayed and this fact has cost many unnecessary dollars in taxation, and on the other hand, has deprived us of improvements and services in the way of better protection of our lives and property and of better facilities for orderly, happy living that we might have had with the same expenditure."

The prevention of unemployment is only possible through real international coöperation, Dr. Felix Morley, of the Brookings Institution, told the unemployment round-table this morning. Such coöperation, he added, is more advanced than many realize.

Says United States Lags

The United States, in Dr. Morley's opinion, is far behind the more strongly socialized countries in its handling of the unemployment problem. "If unemployment must be handled in the future as an international problem, as seems indicated, we have much to do," he said, "before we shall be in a position to coöperate effectively."

The United States has done more in the direction of advance planning of public works than along other lines, Dr. Morley said, but it was slow in organizing a national employment exchange system and is exceptionally backward in the development of unemployment insurance. Dr. Morley suggested that the United States might follow the Swiss method of unemployment insurance where separate cantons are free to choose whether they will adopt the system, those that do so receiving a subsidy from the Federal Government.

The degeneration of unemployment insurance in Great Britain cannot be fairly regarded as an indictment of the fundamental of state-operated insurance, Dr. Morley said. "Nor is it certain," he added, "that the condition of degeneracy which has overtaken the British system is worse than the condition of very serious social trouble, perhaps even revolution, which might have overtaken Great Britain without some such form of organized relief during a period of depression which for that country has lasted without intermission for over a decade."

New View Urged for South

At a round-table on the "New Industrialism of the South," which began discussions yesterday, Dr. Francis P. Gaines, president of Washington and Lee University, made a plea for a new social relationship between southern labor and capital, to go hand-in-hand with the rise of industrialism. He urged a new view "that will regard labor as not only useful and honorable but as full of dignity that will accord to labor something of the recognition now given to professions like engineering.

"The social task in the South," he added, "is not so much to achieve a responsiveness of class to class as it is to remove entirely the sense of class distinction and class interest.

"Politics," Herman C. Nixon, professor of history at Tulane University, New Orleans, asserted, "may be a bag of traditions in the older portions of the South, but it is being penetrated by an industrial economy in the newer sections." Hoover's southern vote in 1928, he said, was due partly to an interlocking of industrialism and Republicanism in the newer regions where important interests sought insurance against upsetting the apple cart of prosperity.

"The American transfer of emphasis from political life to economic life has occurred in the South," he said, "in spite of its background of political-mindedness, and it has been due to the southern economic revolution with its arresting attention, to the decline of southern political power in the nation, and to the modification of attitudes by the shift of social dominance from the old plantation regions to the industrial regions of shorter traditions and of less cultural history."

SCHOOLBOYS OF WEST CAMP IN BLUE HILLS

Beacon Institute Group Is Uniting Fun and Education in Tour of East

Fun and education are travel-mates in the Beacon Institute, a "school on wheels" from Oberlin, Ohio, the members of which are encamped in the Blue Hills for a few days, while making acquaintance with Boston and vicinity.

Although education is the main purpose of the annual tour of the institute, the boys have many opportunities for pleasure, the chief of which is living in tents for six weeks.

The aim of the school, started 12 years ago, is to acquaint boys of the middle western states with the typical industries and principal educational institutions in the eastern states through personal observation.

Fifty boys and 10 instructors are on the present tour, which is being conducted under the direction of John Halen. The boys come from 20 middle western states, from Wisconsin to Texas and Colorado to Ohio.

The students, 45 of whom are Boy Scouts, come from well-to-do homes, but are allowed only 15 cents a day each for spending money and are dressed in uniforms.

No textbooks are used on the tour, instruction being given only through oral work and observation. Teachers of history, civics, and government, in addition to experts on various lines of industry, are included on the staff of instructors.

The tour is being made in five specially designed automobiles. In these cars are lockers, seats and space for baggage. Each boy has his own sleeping bag and duffle bag in which he keeps his belongings.

One of the requirements is that each boy must write a daily letter home. This letter, presented at the evening meal, is his meal ticket, without which he can have no supper.

Another requirement is the keeping of a diary of daily experiences. Each boy is instructed in setting down his thoughts in an orderly and concise style.

After the school on wheels leaves Boston the boys will visit New London, Conn., to view naval operations there. Then they will move on to New York for a 10-day visit. The next stop will be Philadelphia, where they will camp on a private estate.

The boys will spend a week in Washington, D. C., observing the mechanics of the Federal Government and visiting numerous points of interest.

Gettysburg will be next on the itinerary, after which the steel mills in Youngstown, Ohio, will be visited. At Akron the rubber mills and the giant dirigible Akron will be inspected. The educational tour will terminate at Oberlin, Ohio, home of the institute.

Tax Rate Saving Made by Schools

A saving of 25 cents on $1000 in the city tax rate was made when the Boston School Committee last night withheld an appropriation of $454,332.82 called for in the budget submitted by Alexander M. Sullivan, business manager.

A saving of nearly $1,000,000 in schoolhouse construction was caused by rejection of the proposals to construct the Dorchester 40-room intermediate school at a cost of $690,000 and the 13-room elementary building in the Emerson district at a cost of $228,000. Joseph J. Hurley, chairman of the school committee, stated that he voted against the proposal in the interest of economy.

Construction of the new Central High School for Girls before any other building was favored by the committee, but they did not agree upon a site for the school.

TRAFFIC BOARD TO ACT ON PARKING PROPOSAL

Mayor Curley's plan for alternate parking on the sides of streets within an area extending from Massachusetts Avenue to the waterfront must go before the traffic board for approval, it was announced today. It is expected that the plan will not go into effect for another month.

The Traffic Commission has already passed on the proposal. Samuel Silverman, Corporation Counsel for Boston, is framing a ruling to cover the Mayor's proposal. It will be sent to the head of the Traffic Commission before being placed before the board for a vote.

NEW STUDEBAKER SALESROOMS OPEN

The reconstructed salesrooms of the Studebaker Sales Company of Boston, considered the largest Studebaker showrooms in the United States, were formally opened yesterday at 900 Commonwealth Avenue. The work was completed in two months at a cost of $25,000.

G. W. Sweet, president of the sales company, declared at a meeting last night that satisfactory business conditions made the showroom changes possible.

BAN ON BETTING STOPS RACING AT ROCKINGHAM

New Hampshire Breeders' Association Closes Its Meeting at Salem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, N. H., July 7—Horse racing ceased at Rockingham Park yesterday at the end of the third race when the New Hampshire Breeders' Association closed the books to betting to comply with New Hampshire law. Court action against the certificate betting system necessitated closing on the fifth day of the 34-day scheduled race meeting.

Members of the race track delegation were unsuccessful in their attempt to persuade Ralph W. Davis, Attorney-General, that the modified betting system was not gambling and that he permit the track to continue its operation with betting under that system. Mr. Davis informed the delegation that it was the duty of the Attorney-General to see that the law was obeyed and not advise people how to evade it.

All efforts to ascertain from officials what form of betting would be permitted under New Hampshire law met with the reply from Mr. Davis that "the law will be enforced." He further stated that the action taken by George Scammon, county solicitor of Rockingham County, to whom the temporary injunction restraining the track from operating was granted, met with his personal approval and support.

Citizens of the town held that the race track was a means of employment for about 600 of their fellow citizens, but officials announced that the track would remain closed until the convening of the legislature in 1933, when attempt to interest its members in a modification of the present law, to allow the certificate plan of betting, would be made.

Following the announcement of the track's closing, Stephen Wheeler, attorney, of Exeter, said that he would appear before a meeting of Salem citizens to discuss a plan of taking over the race track. He said that plans for formation of a corporation to dispose of stock to New Hampshire residents would be proposed. He would issue 50,000 shares of stock at $1 a share.

This is the second such ending that the Rockingham track has witnessed in the last 25 years. In 1906, a New York syndicate built the track and conducted a racing meet for several days until similar court action ended the betting and forced it to close.

Several months ago, another New York group invested more than $200,000 in renovating the track and planned to conduct a 34-day meet this year which would develop into an annual affair, provided state and county officials countenanced its betting system.

Retail Conference Plans Announced

In connection with the third annual Boston Conference on Retail Distribution, the "Williamstown of Merchandising," to be held at the University Club, Sept. 14-16, the formation of a national advisory council of the conference was announced today.

This council consists of 71 educational, mercantile and business leaders of the United States and 27 representatives of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, under whose auspices the conference is held. Its object is to cooperate in building up the conference and extending its benefits throughout the country, to the end that the conference be clearly established as a national forum.

In conjunction with the conference the New England Retail Secretaries Association, formed to foster closer relations between manufacturers and retail stores, will hold its first annual dinner at the University Club, Sept. 15. Expressions of interest in the work of the conference have been received from Switzerland, Germany and Italy.

The list of speakers includes the names of Arthur Brisbane, Louis Wiley, business manager of the New York Times; John David, president of John David, Inc.; Benjamin H. Namm, president of the Namm Store, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Charles Coolidge Parlin, manager of commercial research of the Curtis Publishing Company.

STEEL ARRIVING FOR POST OFFICE

A shipment of 240 tons of steel plate for the foundation of the new post office building in Boston arrived in Boston yesterday, giving indications that work on the long-awaited structure is being resumed.

E. C. Moschel, superintendent of construction of the Severin Company of Chicago, contractors for the project, is in Boston. Applicants for jobs will be received in two weeks. Carpenters will come first. The George F. Watts Corporation, local subcontractors, are engaged in preliminary work.

First Greeting to Ocean Yachts May Come From Fastnet Light

Scilly Islands, the 'Bishops,' the 'Rounds,' 'The Wolf' and Other Famous Lights Flash Their Signals to Craft From Out of the West

"Land ho!"

"Where away?"

"Two points on the port bow, sir!"

Such may be the manner in which the yachts which left Newport, R. I., last Saturday on an ocean race to Plymouth, Eng., make their landfall on "the other side" sometime within the next few weeks. Likely as not the first glimpse of land will be made on one of the famous lighthouses which guard the southern coasts of Ireland and England.

If the yachts come into the land during daylight, the lofty piles of white-coated granite on the far-famed Fastnet or Bishop's Rock or Eddystone Ledge will form a string of friendly guideposts to the snug haven at Plymouth and the warm welcome which Britain always extends to the brave seafarer whether he is a daring ocean racer or a sea-swept merchantman.

Should the racing crews make their landfall at night, a more reassuring greeting could not be had than the long friendly flashes from these historic portals at the barriers of England's rugged shores.

Compass, charts, and astronomical calculations for a line of position notwithstanding, when it is time to "be across" all eyes will be looking over the tops of summer seas, or peering through the hours of the night watch, for signs of land. Which landmark they will see first is the question which will concern all the navigators.

First and last light of the Old World on an eastward or westward crossing of the Atlantic is the Fastnet, constructed on the highest point of the Fastnet Rocks, a precipitous pinnacle on the south of Ireland, rising nearly 100 feet above the high water mark. The lighthouse is a cylindrical tower of solid Cornish granite.

Unannounced, flung up from the depths of the Atlantic, the rocky shores of the Scilly Islands will rise to greet the racing fleet. This group of 140 islands forms England's farthest western outpost. A modern, one-man automatic lighthouse of iron construction on the Island of St. Mary flashes a light every 20 seconds that is visible for 16 miles in clear weather. From this point the "Bishops," the "Rounds," "Seven Stones," "The Wolf" and the "Longships" are visible.

At the extreme southwest of the Scilly Islands stands one of the grandest of all lighthouses—Bishop's Rock. To an engineer named Walker is due the amazing feat of erecting this light on a jagged reef which is continually lashed by the Atlantic.

Voyagers today find a magnificent cylindrical tower of massive granite, superb in its beauty of construction and transcendant in its solidity, in the place of the old iron tower on Bishop's Rock. The "Bishop's" is visible for 18 miles, there being two flashes every 15 seconds.

To numerous eastward-bound craft, the Lizard is the first land to be raised on the coast of England. There was no light there until 1950, when Sir John Killigrew overstepped the limits of the Trinity House Corporation to apply directly to the Crown for a "graunte" to build a lighthouse on this dangerous headland at the southernmost point of England.

On Christmas Eve, 1619, Lord Killigrew's light was started, a coal fire providing the means of illumination. Voluntary donations and a tonnage tax on ships using the harbor were the means by which money was to be raised to maintain the beacon. Since such levies were not sufficiently productive, the light failed. The present tower stands 230 feet above high water. The Lizard's characteristic is a white light flashing once every three seconds. Its visibility extends 21 miles.

The far-famed light on the Eddystone Ledge stands out 10½ miles south southwest of Plymouth Harbor. The present Eddystone, unlike any other English lighthouse, is set upon a huge circular platform of solid masonry which is dovetailed into the rock on the ledge and anchored to deep sunken bolts.

The last light on the course of the transatlantic racers is at the outer end of Plymouth breakwater. It is a small light flashing red and white.

"Sails ye," it says, "sail on, ye stately ships,
And with your floating bridge that oceans span
Be mine to guard the light from all eclipse,
Be yours to bring man nearer man."

Into the wide circle of Plymouth Harbor, whence sailed the Pilgrim ship Mayflower, sailors in America's blue-water yachting fleet are laying courses, and England's flashing guideposts of the sea will extend the first welcome.

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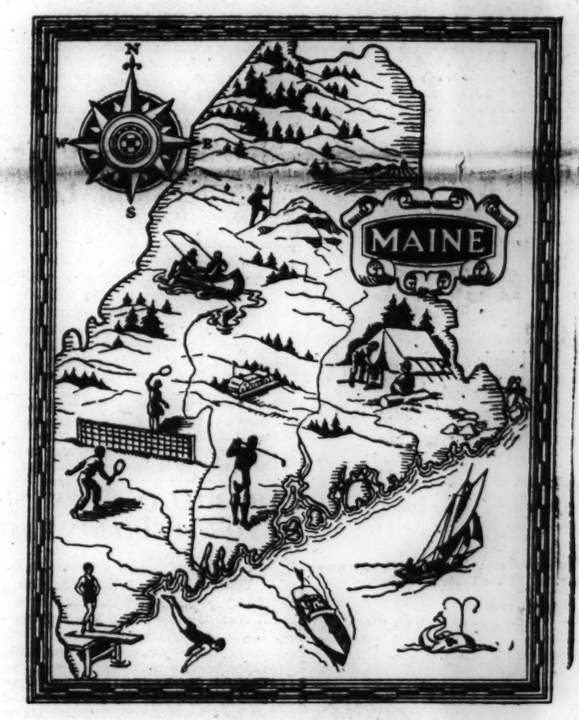

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FASCIST RULE MENACED BY PAPAL LETTER

Blackshirt Doctrines Declared Incompatible With Roman Catholic Church

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, July 6—The conflict between the Vatican and Italy has again become extremely serious following the publication of an encyclical letter addressed by the Pope to all Roman Catholic bishops and the whole Roman Catholic world on the subject of the Catholic Action and on the "persecution" to which the Roman Catholic Church is claimed to be subjected in Italy.

The encyclical was printed Saturday in the official Vatican organ, Osservatore Romano. Its text, however, was taken secretly to Paris and London by Vatican agents and released for publication to foreign countries before it appeared in the Vatican organ. Such action is greatly resented by the Fascist government and described in Italian official circles as a breach of diplomatic etiquette.

The Italian press has not yet been allowed to reproduce the papal document, which, however, was freely distributed yesterday in Roman Catholic churches all over Italy. Italian officials still refuse to comment on the encyclical and there is much speculation on the action which the Government will take, in view of the serious charges made against it and against the Fascist régime.

Fascist Press to Answer

It is learned that the Fascist press will be allowed complete freedom to reply to the Vatican charges and resumption of the anti-clerical campaign on the part of the Italian press will undoubtedly disturb still further the relations between Italy and the Vatican, which are very strained, indeed. The encyclical was entirely unexpected in Italy and has caused much indignation in Fascist quarters, where the situation, serious as it may appear, was not, however, considered of sufficient gravity to justify such unprecedented action on the part of the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

It is thought probable that Signor Mussolini himself will in the very near future make some public statement in defense of the Government's measures in dispersing the youth organization of the Catholic Action. The situation is admittedly a serious one, because the Roman Catholic Church is still very powerful in Italy and seems to have definitely joined the opposition to Fascism.

Once before the Fascist Government has been faced with a similar crisis. In 1924, following the Matteotti murder, all the opposition parties united in an effort to overthrow Signor Mussolini. The Duce, however, successfully defeated them.

Indeed, the encyclical letter, in condemning certain aspects of Fascism, is regarded by many as an invitation to Roman Catholics to withdraw their support from the Fascist régime. Many compare Saturday's encyclical to that on labor issued a little over a month ago, since the former condemns the theories underlying the Fascist state in the same way as the latter condemned the Bolshevik theories.

Loss to Fascism

It is too early to say what action the encyclical has had in the country, but it is clear that a great moral loss has been inflicted on Fascism, which had gained much prestige among Italian Roman Catholics after the settlement of the Roman question two years ago. The Pope has now said his last word on the Catholic Action, and it is believed he will take no further steps unless forced to do so by the attitude of Signor Mussolini. The idea which has been until recently entertained in the Vatican, to break off diplomatic relations with Italy and denounce the Lateran agreement, seems now to be abandoned.

The encyclical is regarded as the last warning made by the Pope to the Fascist Government to desist from a policy which is considered harmful to the interest of the Roman Catholic Church. Should this warning remain without effect and should Signor Mussolini, after such a strong condemnation of Fascist policy as was contained in the papal document, decide to pursue the same policy, then the Pope will, it is expected, follow this condemnation by still stronger measures.

The possibility of collaboration between church and state in Italy in the field of education—for this is really the main point at issue—seems to be out of the question, for both Signor Mussolini and the Pope claim rights which clash.

Excommunication Possible

It is considered likely that the Vatican will deal with the Fascist Party the same way it dealt some years ago with L'Action Francaise in France. In this case, as it will be remembered, the Pope excommunicated its leaders and placed under ban the whole French Royalist Party.

The Pope has already not only clearly declared that the conception of a state which entirely monopolises the youth of the nation is not reconcilable with the Roman Catholic doctrine, but he even goes further. The attempt now made by Fascists, he says, "to monopolize entirely the youth from earliest childhood up to adult age to complete the advantage of a party on a basis of ideology, which openly amounts to a regular and veritable pagan worship of state, is no less in complete conflict with the natural right of the family than with the supernatural right of the church."

Nor is the Pope's condemnation restricted to the Fascist educational policy, but he strongly condemns as well the oath of allegiance which the blackshirts take on joining the Fascist Party. "An oath," he says, "which bound old and young to serve unto death the code of revolution which tore young from the church and from Christ, and trained them to hatred, violence and irreverence toward the Pope," was not permissible to good Roman Catholics. Such an oath as this should be modified or suppressed altogether, he declared.

It may thus be seen that the conflict between Fascists and the Roman Catholic Church has taken an extension which goes much beyond that from which it originated. The Roman Catholic Church is now attacking the very foundation on which Fascism is based and developments in this serious conflict will be awaited with intense interest.

Permanent Camp of Order of Rainbow for Girls

SITE IN OKLAHOMA, OVERLOOKING LAKE McALESTER, FORMS IDEAL SETTING

At Left—Dining Hall, Built of Native Stone, With Accommodations for 100 Girls. At Right—W. Mark Sexson, Supreme Recorder and Founder of Order; and Mrs. Sexson.

'Rainbow Gardens' to Be Home Grounds For Activities of Noted Order for Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

McALESTER, Okla. — Overlooking picturesque Lake McAlester on a wooded mountain, "Rainbow Gardens," a permanent camp for the Order of Rainbow for Girls, is being built.

In this quiet spot, with its myriads of wild flowers, giant oak trees and shrubs, approximately $100,000 will be expended in making the place one of the finest of its kind in the world. Here, it is announced, the world assembly of the girls' organization will be held in June, 1932.

Realizing the need for a permanent meeting place for the Order of Rainbow for Girls, which was organized in McAlester, April 8, 1922, W. Mark Sexson, supreme recorder and organizer of the order, conceived the idea of building a permanent camp for Rainbow Girls on the shores of Lake McAlester.

Several years ago a tract of 58 acres of land was obtained, and at present two buildings of native stone have been completed, and considerable landscape work has been done on the grounds.

At the highest point on the tract overlooking the lake an administration building, 40x60 feet, one story, with roof garden, has been constructed. Worked in the floor in different colors is a rainbow more than 40 feet long. A large fireplace adorns the north wall of the building.

Another building recently completed is a dining hall, 30x60 feet, also built of native stone. This building will take care of 100 girls.

Ten cabins to be used for sleeping quarters will be built, each cabin accommodating 10 girls and a councilor.

A swimming pool 60 x 100 feet with gravel and sand beach will be built in the natural rocks.

Below the main building is a natural outdoor amphitheater which, when completed, will have a seating capacity of 5000 persons. Seven ledges of stone in this amphitheater, one upon another, correspond to the seven points of the rainbow. The amphitheater will be known as the "Temple of Silence."

Many grottoes and walks of native stone will be found on the grounds around the buildings. There will also be seven gardens, carrying out the rainbow color scheme.

The "Temple of the Woods" will be headquarters for interesting conferences on girl life, leadership and organization.

The Order of the Rainbow for Girls now has chapters in 37 states, in Canada, Canal Zone, Australia and Alaska.

More than 300,000 girls have been initiated into the order since its organization.

CARS SCALE BLUE RIDGE RANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., July 7—For the first time since automobiles became the means of travel on lowland roads, travelers to Skyland, which is on top of the Blue Ridge Mountains and 10 miles from Luray, Va., are being transported by bus. Before this spring patrons were conveyed to the foot of the mountain in cars and from there transported up the winding five-mile ascent by horse and mule power.

CHINA BEGINS NEW RAILWAY IN MANCHURIA

Kirin Province Lays Tracks Despite Russo-Japanese Protests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—Work has been started on the permanent way of a new Chinese railway in North Manchuria, and is expected to be completed by the end of this year. Traffic will be opened in 1934, according to present plans.

The railway runs from Maoerhshan, a junction with the Chinese Eastern Railway to Tungkiang, the mouth of the Sungari River, opening up the rich Sungari Valley, whose products have hitherto been handled by boats. A southern section will be completed later from Maoerhshan to Kirin.

Capital for the railway comes entirely from Chinese sources, most of it from Kirin Province. The Provincial Government of Kirin has become keenly interested in railway building in recent years, and this is the third line undertaken. Russian and Japanese interests have protested that the projects violated existing agreements, but their protests have been ignored.

The new railway will act as feeder to the Chinese Eastern Railway jointly controlled by Chinese and Russians, until the southern line is completed, in 1936, when it will become independent. It will then be possible to ship from the northern border of Manchuria to Mukden and Hulutao entirely over Chinese lines. Chinese economists estimate the railway will be self-supporting from the outset.

15 Lawyers Face Trial in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 6—Fifteen lawyers, charged with bribery and corrupt practices by witnesses in the appellate division inquiry into the lower courts of Manhattan and the Bronx, went on trial before Clarence J. Shearn, one-time appellate division justice, here today, as referee.

They are Abraham Karp, Mark Alter, Emanuel A. Busch, Philip Russo, Joseph Aronstein, Joseph A. Butler, James J. Mayo, Assemblyman Henry O. Kahan, Kevis Frankel, Robert J. FitzSimmons, Samuel Goldstein, William J. McAuliffe, George Hirsch, Joseph Weber and Albert B. Kurtz. John C. Weston, process server, who acted as assistant district attorney in Women's Court, and whose confession of bribe-taking led to the charges against the lawyers, already has consented to disbarment, and there will be no trial in his case.

Mr. Shearn will submit a report to the appellate division. The lawyers are being prosecuted by representatives of the Bar Association and the New York County Lawyers' Association, headed by Elner Christie.

Chautauqua School Opens 58th Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 7—The fifty-eighth session of the Chautauqua summer school opened here yesterday and will continue through Aug. 14. Courses are offered for teachers, administrators, prospective teachers, graduate students and high school students.

Supplementing the regular courses is a kindergarten, enrolling 75 children, in which daily observation is required by students taking courses in kindergarten work. An organized playground also provides opportunity for observation. The Department of Education is conducted by New York University.

Music, art, arts and crafts, and a school for librarians are included in the educational activities. At least 150 classes are held daily. A faculty of nearly 100 is conducting the work

THE MARY PINCHOT TO SAIL SEAS AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Harvey S. Bissell, a ranch owner of Los Angeles, is in Savannah outfitting the Mary Pinchot, a three-master schooner he bought from Gov. Gifford A. Pinchot of Pennsylvania. Governor Pinchot brought the schooner to Savannah about two years ago after a voyage to the South Sea Islands.

She has been here since that time, safely docked and waiting for someone to buy her. Mr. Bissell wanted just such a boat for a long cruise through southern waters.

CHILE ACTS TO REDUCE BURDEN OF DEBTORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Minister of Finance Jaramillo has issued a decree permitting state and municipal authorities to be more lenient with debtors. He says it is official policy to go easy with all people in hard times.

The Government is also favorably contemplating a private parliamentary bill compelling a general 20 per cent reduction in house rents to help the people over the depression.

Look for advertisement of local ENNA JETTICK DEALERS elsewhere in this issue.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

RATCLIFFE IS STAR OF MATCH

Last-Minute Selection Scores 201 for Cambridge Against Oxford

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LORDS GROUND, London, July 7—Yesterday morning A. T. Ratcliffe's name was not even included among the eleven to represent Cambridge University against Oxford here in the ninety-third intervarsity cricket match; today it goes into the record book as that of the highest scorer in the whole history of this tradition-hallowed encounter. He made 201 out of the Light Blue's first-innings total of 385. J. G. W. Davies was obliged to stand down from the side and Ratcliffe took his place and this last-minute adjustment produced amazing results.

Ratcliffe, a short, thickset undergraduate of Trinity Hall who learned his cricket at the Rydal Mount School in Wales, opened the Cambridge batting with Capt. G. D. Kemp-Welch, and when caught by Oxford's skipper, Arthur Mellville, off R. S. G. Scott 5h. 40m. later, he had eclipsed all previous individual performances. Until yesterday the best intervarsity scores on record were 172, not out, by J. F. Marsh for Cambridge in 1904, and 171 by R. E. Foster, Oxford, in 1900.

Before he passed Marsh's total, Ratcliffe did not give a single chance. He was confident, careful and capable and earned many of his runs by powerful pulls to leg side. He dominated the day's proceedings. He obtained his century inside of three hours and reached 150 in 4½ hours and, when a catch in slips brought about his dismissal, he had pounded the ball to the boundary 24 times.

Kemp-Welch gave two chances before he had scored 30, but afterward settled down in splendid style and was associated with Ratcliffe in a first-wicket partnership that lasted two hours, producing 149 runs and was terminated by a catch at short leg by Scott off the bowling of the renowned young South African test-match player, H. G. Owen-Smith. Kemp-Welch's valuable contribution was 87.

Despite this excellent commencement to the innings by Kemp-Welch and Ratcliffe, nobody else on the Cambridge team afterward made more than 22 runs. By the time stumps were drawn the whole team was dismissed for 385 runs.

The best bowling achievements for Oxford were by Scott, who captured 6 wickets for 64 runs, E. M. Welling 2 for 106 and Owen-Smith 2 for 141.

Ratcliffe's triumph made the old-timers in the pavilion recall the match in 1887 when Ernest Crawley and Lord George Scott, who were last choices for Cambridge and Oxford respectively, each made a century. Ratcliffe, it should be added, played in an intervarsity match before. He made 11 and 9 last year, but was so badly off form this season that he was dropped from the side. Then a little more than a week before the intervarsity match J. C. Christopherson had ceased playing for a while and Ratcliffe came in to go out again on Christopherson's return and come in once more at the last minute of the eleventh hour.

MRS. MOODY TO VISIT LONGWOOD

Mrs. Helen Wills Moody of California will be seen, according to present plans, on the Longwood Cricket Club's grass courts next week in a few exhibitions which will prepare her for the Essex Country Club's invitation grass-court tennis tournament at Manchester, Mass., the week of July 20. Mrs. Moody plans to leave California on July 10. The former United States and Wimbledon champion has been practicing on hard courts this season, and, it is understood, has not played on grass since last summer. Mrs. Moody's appearance at Longwood will come during the progress of the historic tournament for the Longwood Bowl.

CANADIAN WINS CHECKER GAME

MONTREAL, July 7 (AP)—After five draws Deslauriers of Montreal won a game here last night from Lafrance of Fall River, Mass., in their series for the world's checker championship, Canadian style. The first player to capture three games will be declared champion by the National Checker Association. The next game will take place Wednesday.

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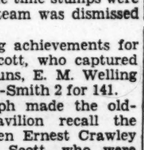
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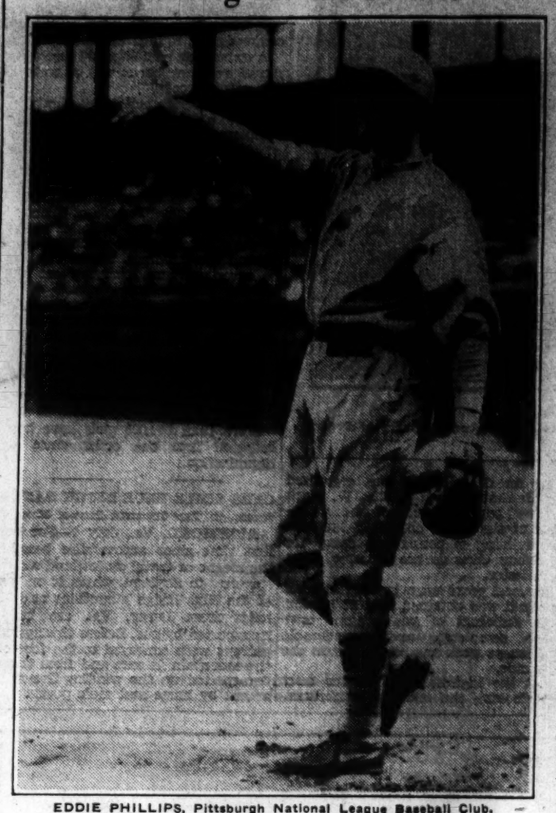
Catching for the Pirates



EDDIE PHILLIPS, Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club.

Inability of Pirates to Hit Has Kept Them Low in Race

The Pittsburgh Pirates, the club that many picked to win the National League pennant this season, are deep in the second division. When the 1930 campaign began, the Pirates appeared capable of being the surprise team of the circuit, to perhaps beat out the St. Louis Cardinals, New York Giants, or whatever clubs might battle for the pennant. Since the very first of the year, however, the Pirates have been in the second division. In recent games, a lack of base hits has turned possible victories into defeats. The following is Manager Jewel Ens's explanation of why his club is not in the race:

"It is very difficult for me to tell you just why we are not up there in the race. We are in a bad hitting slump and haven't been getting our share of the 'breaks.' Too many games have been lost by one run. The Waner brothers are not hitting as they should. Paul has been bothered with a bad finger. Our pitching has been excellent, I should say; but without hits a pitcher cannot win a ball game.

"Yes, this Bennett has added strength to our outfield. I use him mostly against left-handers. When the Waner boys are hitting, we have one of the best outfields in the National League. Grosklos is a young infielder that we picked up recently. He has had only college experience, but is a fine prospect.

"The Pirates should be up there in the battle. How much longer they will remain in this slump, I cannot say. It can't last forever. When the boys begin hitting again we will climb fast. Any one of the first five clubs has a chance to win the pennant this year. The race should continue right through until the last day. It nearly did last year."

Manager Ens's regular lineup finds George Grantham at first base, Grosklos at second, Tommy Thevenow at shortstop, Pie Traynor at third base, and Paul and Lloyd Waner and Bennett or Comorosky in the outfield. Eddie Phillips does most of the catching, with Grace held in reserve. The regular working pitchers are: Kremer, Swetonic, French, Spencer, Meine, Wood, Osborn and Brame.

One must admit that there is strength in this lineup. The Waner brothers are two of the finest outfielders in baseball and Pie Traynor, captain of the Pirates, is the game's best third baseman. Gus Suhr, a young first baseman, is out of the lineup at present, but Grantham is a hard hitter and can play practically any position in the infield capably. Thevenow is a veteran at shortstop, a brilliant fielder, but not much of a batter. As Manager Ens said, the Pirates are getting good pitching, which speaks well for the staff of boxmen. The hitting and all-round ability of Phillips has been noticeably remarkable. He is, without doubt, one of the most valuable men in the Pirate lineup.

Browns Are Halted By White Sox, 5 to 3

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	51	21	.708
Washington	48	27	.640
New York	39	31	.557
Cleveland	37	37	.500
St. Louis	33	40	.452
Boston	28	41	.406
Detroit	28	47	.373
Chicago	26	46	.361

RESULTS JULY 6

Cleveland 13, Detroit 4.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 3.
Philadelphia 0, Washington 0 (7 innings, rain).
Boston at New York (postponed).

The rush for the first division being made by the St. Louis Browns was halted on Monday, momentarily at least, when the Chicago White Sox scored a 5-to-3 victory over the Killefermen, in an American League game. Cleveland brought a home stay to an end by defeating Detroit, 13 to 4. The Philadelphia Athletics and Washington Senators played seven innings of scoreless baseball, only to be stopped by the rain. The Boston-New York contest was also postponed.

Vic Frasier, right-hander, limited the fast-stepping Browns to five scattered hits, while his team mates were making nine safeties off Coffman and Blaeholder. Two of the St. Louis hits were home runs by Goose Goslin and Oscar Melillo. Goslin also hit a single and double. Reynolds, Blue and Tate each connected with two hits for the White Sox, Blue and Tate hitting triples. The winners were without their manager, Donie Bush, who is serving a short suspension. Coffman, who worked during the first eight innings, was the losing pitcher.

The Indians hit hard and timely behind Willis Hudlin and won the last game of their series with the Tigers. They pounded Hogsett and Herring for 14 hits, four of them doubles and the rest singles. Hogsett, who started, was touched for eight hits during the first four innings and gave three bases on balls. Herring finished, the Indians scoring eight times off his delivery in the sixth. In that sixth, the winners made five hits, were given four bases on balls and took advantage of one error. The Tigers made nine hits off Hudlin, but could do little in the pinches. The scores:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	9	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	5	2

Batteries—Frasier and Tate; Coffman, Blaeholder and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Coffman. Umpires—Campbell, Hildebrand and Moriarty. Time—1h. 53m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	3	2	0	8	0	0	x	13	14	3
Detroit	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	-	4	9	2

Batteries—Hudlin and Sewell; Hogsett, Herring and Grabowski. Losing pitcher—Hogsett. Umpires—Nallin and Geisel. Time—1h. 58m.

First Innings Tied But Essex Wins

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 7—That very infrequent occurrence, a tie on the first innings score, occurred in the first day's play of a match wherein Essex defeated Hampshire at Colchester, yesterday, by two wickets in the English county cricket championship. The pitch used for this game has a reputation of being difficult to play upon and it certainly justified most things said about it in this respect, when on Saturday Hampshire's first knock ended for 69. Essex afterward did exactly the same. The ball seemed to come off the ground at all paces and angles.

Hampshire's second innings was better and yielded 150. But Essex's was better still and 151 runs, necessary for victory, were obtained for the loss of eight batsmen. Altogether it was an exceedingly entertaining encounter, although no Hampshire batsman scored more than Bailey's 31 and the top scores for Essex were 22 and 53 not out by M. S. Nichols. In the circumstances the bowlers' analyses were distinctly flattering, the best return being 9 wickets for 26 runs by A. E. G. Baring, Hampshire, in Essex's first knock.

Another first-class match concluded yesterday was the interservices game at the Oval, where the Army defeated the Royal Air Force by an innings and 37 runs. The team scores were Air Forces 192 and 187, Army 416, and the outstanding individual performance was 103 by Lieut. L. Williams of the Army.

AMERICAN YACHT IS THIRD

GOUROCK, Scot., July 7 (AP)—Johnston De Forest's Priscilla III finished third in the Royal Yacht Club regatta on the Clyde yesterday, finishing behind Caryl and Sasha. Lucie, the other American yacht competing in the regatta finished fifth in the six-meter class. The boats drifted for almost five hours in light airs until a good breeze finally came up to blow them home. Lucie was second in her class until the breeze came along, giving the trailing boats enough of a running start to send them past the leaders.

NEW YORK WOMAN LEADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 7—A 94 scored by Mrs. J. J. Thompson of Mount Vernon, N. Y., led the field of women golfers in the qualifying round of the second annual Vermont State championship tournament at the Equinox Links Club here yesterday. Mrs. Thompson represented the Mallets Bay Golf Club on Lake Champlain. Miss Virginia Pierce of Rutland, Vt., was second with 96. The Equinox trio led in the team play for the Buxton Cup with a score of 311 and Rutland was second with 316.

VICTORY IN SWEDISH WATERS

GOTHENBURG, Swed., July 7 (AP)—The American six-meter yacht, Cherokee, won the second race, yesterday, for the gold cup off Gothenburg in a light and variable wind. Cudahy's masterly handling of the Cherokee accounted for the American yacht's victory. The Swedish boat, Ian, was second

BILLIE BURKE WINS THE TITLE

Defeats George Von Elm in United States Open Golf Playoff

By a Staff Correspondent

TOLEDO, Ohio., July 7—After five days of play here, Billie Burke of Greenwich, Conn., defeated George Von Elm of Los Angeles, 599 to 590 in 144 holes, claiming the thirty-fifth annual national open championship of the United States Golf Association. At the end of the qualifying round in which 145 players competed from many parts of the world, Von Elm had the lead, 144 to 145 in 36 holes. At the end of 72 holes, completing the regular tourney Saturday, Burke and Von Elm were tied, 292 each. In the first 36 holes of the playoff they were still tied, each shooting 149 and totaling 421 for the 108 holes. Yesterday, in the second playoff, Burke displayed the endurance to deliver a shade the better golf, combined with good fortune, bring a card of 148, a stroke better than Von Elm's.

Burke, who is 28 years of age and whose family name is Burkowski from Poland, wins the $1000 first prize, the honor and prestige of having played through the longest tournament in golf history, and $750 extra as the result of the two extra days' play. Von Elm received second money, $750 and $350 extra. Burke fought through five of the hottest days of summer, and emerged a better golfer than W. C. Hagen of Detroit, J. J. Farrell of New York, T. D. Armour of Orchard Lake, Mich., the former champions in the event and winners of innumerable major titles, as well as L. H. Diegel of Agua Caliente, Edward Dudley of Concordville, Penna., who were considered top-notch candidates for the title because of other recent winnings.

The championship was decided on the afternoon round yesterday after Burke had been 1 down in the morning. He came back to compile a card of 71, which included four birdies, and three putts taken on the final green due to the interference of movie camera men. On this green Von Elm and Burke over-approached with their iron seconds and the balls rested on ridges. Von Elm holed his ball in 4, and as Burke started to shoot, the camera men began whirring their machines and shouting at him. He smiled patiently and remarked that he had three shots to make it in. He sent the ball a yard past the cup on the first try, and on the second stopped eight inches short. He dropped the third for a 5 on the hole.

Von Elm took an early lead in the morning round when Burke three-putted the first green after both were on in two, and Von Elm used only two putts. Two more strokes were gained by the "business man golfer" from the West on the second hole when Burke's second hopped into a trap and he used two strokes to recover and two more to hole out, making a 6 while his rival was down in par 4. Burke retrieved a stroke on the fourth when both drove rough; but Burke put his iron on the green 20 feet from the pin. Von Elm fell short on his second and he chipped up and took two putts for a 5, while Burke sank his second putt for a par.

At the seventh the new champion evened the count. This is a dog-leg and Von Elm tried the short-cut to the green which he has negotiated successfully several times. It did not work so well and he had to chip out of a bunker, rimmed the cup with his fourth shot and took a 5, while Burke kept to the fairway, approached to 30 feet of the cup, and propelled an accurate putt into the hole for a birdie 3. Burke turned the nine one stroke better than Von Elm when he got a birdie 4 against Von Elm's 5.

Burke gained another stroke on the tenth, but Von Elm scored a birdie on the eleventh and when Burke took six strokes on the rough twelfth, Von Elm, down in par 5, was all even again. They traded two-stroke advantages on the thirteenth and fifteenth, Burke gained one on the sixteenth, but Von Elm won the seventeenth and eighteenth in par 4s and completed the morning round one stroke under Burke.

Burke gained and held two strokes on the first nine of the afternoon, turning in 34 against Von Elm's 36. Starting the session 1 down, he made that up on the second hole with a birdie 3 when he laid a mashie shot 20 feet from the goal. Burke dropped another shot, a No. 2 iron, on a 431-yard hole, to within three feet of the pin and sank a 3 while Von Elm used a 5. Von Elm regained strokes on the fifth and seventh, but lost two when Burke sank a birdie two on the eighth. Von Elm had a 4 and Burke a 5 on the ninth. Both came back in 37, with Burke having 4s all the way except on the final green, where he used 5. The cards:

MORNING

Par, out	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	5	—	36
Burke, out	5	5	3	4	4	4	3	4	—	37
Von Elm, out	4	5	3	4	4	5	3	5	—	39
Par, in	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	—	36—71
Burke, in	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	5	—	35—72
Von Elm, in	5	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	—	33—72

AFTERNOON

Burke, out	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	5	—	34
Von Elm, in	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	—	36
Burke, in	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	—	37—71
Von Elm, in	5	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	—	37—73

FIFTY-ONE LETTERS AT OREGON STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., July 7—Fifty-one Oregon State College athletes have been awarded varsity letters by the athletic board of control for participation in the spring intercollegiate sport schedule in track, baseball, tennis and polo.

The 15 baseball men who received the award are: Capt. M. A. Grayson '31, R. B. Ballard '31, A. L. Brown '31, Russell McKennon '31, R. W. Henzel '31, G. E. Emight '31, L. W. Pennell '32, J. H. Mack '32, W. A. Woodward '32, K. O. Hammer '32, K. B. Bailey '33, Elwood Keema '33, Karl Jensen '33, J. C. Cate '33, John Biancone '33.

J. H. Mack, varsity catcher for the past two years, was chosen captain for next year by the 15 lettermen.

Coach Richard Newman recommended the following 21 trackmen for the varsity letter: K. S. Martin '31, J. L. DuFrane '31, Ronald Johnson '31, M. J. Elle '31, Kenneth Chapson '31, Robert Prentiss '31, Millard Rodman '32, Gilbert Bergenson '32, W. L. Kirk '32, William Mullin '32, A. L. Milton '32, Carl Ayers '32, R. W. Lyman '32, E. N. O'Dell '33, E. H. Davis '33, Kieth Davis '33, Fulton Beatty '33, W. R. Coleman '33, H. E. Smith '33, M. P. Dunkin '33, Frank Little '33.

The eight men awarded tennis letters are: Capt. Bertil Sjoblom '31, F. H. Loomis '31, Fred Winters '31, William Grafton '32, Alling Goss '32, H. E. Cook '32, Gordon McComber '33, Carl Lenchitsky '33.

Seven polo players were granted letters. They are: F. W. O'Connor '31, R. O. Apperson '31, A. J. Penney '32, Glenn Bohannan '32, Brady Dirker '33, John M. Hanna '33, K. C. Price '32.

INDIANS REPURCHASE MONTAGUE

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 7 (AP)—Eddie Montague, one of the best shortstops in the American Association this season, was repurchased yesterday by the Cleveland American League baseball club from Indianapolis. Terms of the purchase were not revealed. At the same time the Indians sold Jonah Goldman, irregular shortstop here for two years, to the Indianapolis team. Goldman is a strong fielder, but his batting has been weak.

PLAY POSTPONED AGAIN

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., July 7 (AP)—Play in the United States professional lawn tennis championships was postponed again today because of rain. Another effort will be made to start play tomorrow at 9 a. m. (E. S. T.).

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H. E. VINES AND GLEDHILL WIN

Defeat Barnes and Bell in U. S. Clay Court Tennis Doubles Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 7—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., and Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., won the United States clay court men's doubles tennis championship by their victory over R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Bruce P. Barnes, Austin, Texas, in the final round at the Triple A Club July 6. The Californians won in four sets, 6—3, 7—9, 10—8, 9—7 to capture the title held for the past two years by Frederic Mercur, Bethlehem, Penna., and J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J.

The Californians had little difficulty winning the first set of the doubles final. Bell made a number of errors during the set while Barnes did not have sufficient power behind his strokes. Vines won all of his services in this set while Gledhill's placements were quite effective.

Bell and Barnes showed improvement at the start of the second set. The New Yorker had better control of his fast drives and service while Barnes placed his shots deeper. Vines appeared somewhat weak on volleying while Gledhill made a number of outs particularly toward the end of the set.

Play in the third set was very close. Both teams came into the net frequently for points. Bell and Barnes forced the score to 8-all in games, but the Californians outsteadied their opponents to win the next two games and the set 10—8.

Vines and Gledhill opened up strong in the fourth set, by excellent placements and good service ran up a lead of 5 to 2 in games and appeared likely to run out the set quickly. Bell and Barnes, however, refused to admit defeat and won three straight games, breaking through Vines's service for the first time in one of them. The Californians were erratic at this stage of the match while Bell and Barnes were playing carefully. After the score reached 7-all Vines and Gledhill won two straight games, breaking through Barnes's service to take the final game, winning the set 9—7 and the championship.

As a contrast to their backcourt game in singles Vines and Gledhill came in to the net very often for points. It was necessary to do this, however, in order to break up the overhead play of Bell and Barnes which was very consistent. After the doubles final Vines and Gledhill left for Providence, R. I. Barnes will enter the Illinois state event at Chicago and later join Bell in Denver for the Colorado state championship.

ONLY ONE MATCH IN PROVIDENCE TENNIS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 7 (AP)—Rain halted play in the annual Agawam Hunt Club tennis tournament here yesterday after one match in the singles was completed. In that encounter Miss Virginia Hilleary of Philadelphia, top-seeded star, advanced to the third round by a 6—0, 6—1 victory over Miss Mary Fletcher of Providence. No matches were played in the Rhode Island men's singles championships, also carded for yesterday.

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Miss Mary Greef of Kansas City and Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere are other seeded players in the women's singles. The seeded list in the men's singles is as follows:

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, first; H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. Pasadena, second; Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, third; Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, defending champion, fourth; Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, fifth; Dave N. Jones, New York, sixth; Arnold W. Jones, Providence, seventh; and Jake H. Hess Jr. Fort Worth, Tex., eighth.

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MORE ASSAULTS ON OUTBOARD RECORDS

ALBANY, N. Y., July 7 (AP)—That "fastest mile" Marshall H. Eldridge of Boston drove in an outboard motorboat here Sunday was not quite fast enough. Francis Brobell of Buffalo went out yesterday on the Hudson River and bettered it. Brobell raced 51.836 miles and hour, against Eldridge's 51.692 miles. Both times were set in time trials.

Two other racers bettered their own world's records yesterday. Warden Harris of Millbury, Mass., set a record Sunday of 47.559 m. p. h. for C class boats, and yesterday he drove the same boat at 48.419 m. p. h. The other record breaker yesterday was Walter Wildgren, Glen Cove, N. Y., who sent his F class boat over the mile at 51.530 m. p. h., against his own record Sunday of 51.081 miles.

CHILE RESTRICTS MOVIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The authorities here have decided in view of the commercial crisis to prohibit cinema exhibitions one day a week, according to the government organ, La Nacion. The Government will also increase theater taxes, varying from 10 to 50 per cent on the cinemas, "in consideration of the enormous sums of money leaving the country through means of such films."

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ANDY KAY WINS PRO GOLF TITLE

Captures Canadian Honor Held by Willie Lamb for Last Three Years

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont., July 7—Andy Kay, professional of the local Lambton Golf and Country Club, provided sufficient fireworks yesterday afternoon in the annual 36-hole championship tournament of the Canadian Golfers' Association to do a large-sized community on a national holiday and he set a couple of records which will take some beating. As a result of his display he won the championship which has been held by Willie Lamb of Uplands Golf and Country Club for the last three years, but he needed a record breaking 67 in the afternoon to withstand the challenge of Tom McGrath, an unattached player of Hamilton, who is a former holder of the Western Canada open and who was also a runner-up to Lamb last year at Burlington.

Par Bettered 14 Times

The two rounds were productive of some good scoring, par being bettered no less than 14 times during the day and being equaled on three other occasions, but compared with Kay's round all the other feats sink into the background. The Lambton professional did something that will take a long time to wipe out. At noon he was tied with five others for third place with 71's. W. MacWilliams of Thistledown Golf and Country Club was in front at the half way mark with a 69, three under par, while Willie Lamb was in second place with 70 and Kay was deadlocked with McGrath, Ernie Wakelam of the McKellar Golf Club, Ottawa, Jimmie Johnstone of Rosedale Golf Club, twice winner of the title, and W. Smithers, assistant at the Royal Ottawa Golf Club and a former winner of the Canadian assistants' title.

Of the contenders Bob Cunningham of Missisauga Golf Club was the first to finish and his 71 bettered his morning round of 73 and gave him a total of 144. Then Jimmie Johnstone came along with a 73 to add to his first round of 71 to tie Cunningham. Then came Lamb, but he vacated his throne when he took a 75 for a total of 144. Then followed Smithers. He duplicated his morning round of 71 for a total of 142 and took the temporary lead.

Then came Kay and after him everything was anticlimax. He was out in 30, his card including six 3's and three 4's, and he commenced to play safe after the 12th hole. In spite of his safety-first tactics he came home in 37, one over par, and posted a score of 67, five under par. This put him in the lead, three strokes in front of Smithers, and there were only two players behind him who had a chance. MacWilliams had started after Kay but he took a 37 going out and this eliminated him. The others were Wakelam of Ottawa and McGrath, each of whom had scored 71 in the morning.

Wakelam came through with a 70 to force out his fellow citizens for second place and McGrath came in among the late finishers with a 68, only one more than Kay and just one short of tying the Lambton professional for the title.

World Record Claimed

Kay's 30 going out not only won the championship for him, but it set what is claimed to be a world's record for nine holes in an open championship. Aubrey Boomer of the St. Cloud Club, France, is credited with a 29 in a French championship, but it was over a course some hundred yards shorter than the Rosedale layout. His score was due chiefly to his wonderful iron shots which left him single putts on the third, fifth and seventh holes and on no hole did he take more than the regulation two putts. Going out he had six birdies. His cards compared with par:

Par, out	4	5	4	3	4	3	4	5	4	—36
Par, in	4	4	5	3	5	4	3	4	4	—36—72
Andy Kay, out	4	5	4	3	5	3	4	5	4	—37
Andy Kay, in	3	4	5	4	4	3	3	4	4	—34—71
Andy Kay, out	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	—30
Andy Kay, in	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	—37—67—138

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Cubs Defeated By Cardinals in Ninth

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	48	26	.622
New York	40	30	.571
Brooklyn	41	33	.562
Chicago	39	32	.549
Boston	37	36	.507
Philadelphia	32	41	.438
Pittsburgh	23	41	.414
Cincinnati	26	49	.347

RESULTS JULY 6

St. Louis 7, Chicago 5.
Philadelphia 5, Brooklyn 3.
New York at Boston (postponed).

The St. Louis Cardinals increased their lead in the National League race over the New York Giants to four full games on Monday, by defeating the Chicago Cubs, 6 to 5, by a ninth inning rally. Philadelphia was given good pitching and triumphed over the Brooklyn Robins, 5 to 3. The contest scheduled between New York and Boston was postponed because of rain.

Going into the ninth inning, the Cubs were leading by 5 to 4. Adams opened the Cardinals' half of the ninth by getting a base on balls. The next two men were retired, but Collins came through with a double to center, scoring Adams. Roettger followed with another double, sending Collins across the plate with what proved to be the winning run. The Cubs could not score in their half of the inning. Manager Gabby Street of the Cards used 18 players, five of them pitchers. Bob Smith pitched for the Cubs and did well until the ninth. Collins and Adams for the Cardinals, and Jurges for the Cubs, each hit two doubles.

Aided by Jim Elliott, veteran left-handed pitcher, who once wore the uniform of the Brooklyn club, the Phillies stopped the climb of the Robins, for a time at least. Elliott held his former team mates to six scattered hits and defeated them for the fourth time this season. Two home runs helped him win. Arlett hit one in the first inning with Klein on base, while Lee made another inside of the park in the sixth, with Davis on base. Arlett drove in the other Phillie run in the third with a double. Davis, veteran Philadelphia catcher and the leading batter in the National League at present, had a perfect day at bat with a double and two singles in three times up.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	2	—6	9	0
Chicago	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—5	7	1

Batteries — Stout, Lindsey, Kaufmann, Johnson, Haines and Wilson; Smith and Hartnett. Winning pitcher—Haines. Umpires—McGrew, Reardon and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 12m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	x	—5	11	4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	—3	6	0

Batteries—J. Elliott and Davis; Shaute, Thurston and Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Shaute. Umpires—Moran, Scott and Quigley. Time—1h. 35m.

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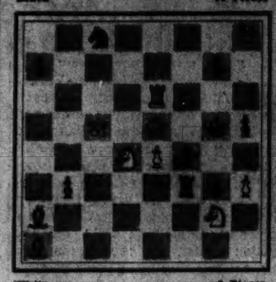
PROBLEM NO. 1319
By Dr. F. Mendes de Moraes

Black 11 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

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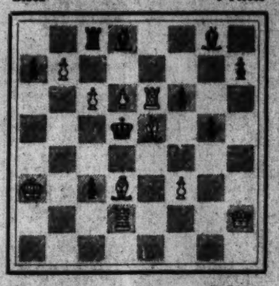
PROBLEM NO. 1320
By E. E. Westbury

Black 9 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1317. Kt-Q5

No. 1318. 1. K-R4 threat
2. Q-Kt3
1. ——— R-Kt3
2. P-Kt7
1. ——— R-Q8
2. P-Q7
1. ——— R-B8
2. P-B7 etc.

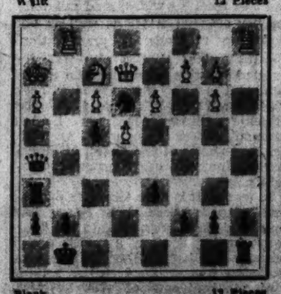
End-Game No. 50. 1 QxPch, KxQ; 2 P-B8ch, P-Kt3 (QxB; 3 R-R3ch, etc.); 3 BxPch, K-Kt; 4 B-R7ch, KxB; 5 R-R3ch, K-Kt; 6 R-R8 mate.

END-GAMES

Here is a position from a Nebraska state tournament game of some years ago. What is Black's winning combination?

End-Game No. 51
Won by F. C. Swearingen

White 13 Pieces



Black 13 Pieces

What is Black's winning line?

NOTES

Sir George A. Thomas, many times British champion, recently won a small tournament at the City of London Chess Club with a score of five straight victories. E. G. Sergeant was second with 3 points.

The British Chess Federation will hold its annual congress this year at the College for the Blind, Whittington, Worcester, Aug. 10 to 22. The events will be the British championship, won last by Sultan Khan; the British Indies championship, a major open tournament and three minor tournaments.

The team which will represent the United States in the international team tournament at Prague has been definitely selected and is now either in Europe or on its way across. It consists of F. J. Marshall, I. Kashdan, H. Steiner, I. Horowitz and A. Dake, with H. M. Phillips acting as manager.

The latest news of the Alekhine-Capablanca negotiations names Phillips as go-between. While in Paris Mr. Phillips will attempt to meet Alekhine to talk over arrangements for the long-anticipated return match.

The following game was a deciding first bill-iliance on the recent New York tournament. Its winner will represent the United States in the international team tournament, to be held this year at Prague, as he did last year when he also won a small tournament at Berlin.

His play in this instance is not stunning but progresses evenly and directly to a well-earned victory.

IRREGULAR DEFENSE

Steiner White	Pos	Steiner White	Pos
	Black		Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 R-Q3	P-KKt4
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	17 P-B4	Q-Kt3(c)
3 B-KKt5(a)	P-KR3(b)	18 P-B5	Q-Q1
4 B-R4	P-Q4	19 Q-Kt3	P-Kt5
5 P-K3	P-B4	20 P-R3	P-KR4
6 P-B3	Q-Q	21 Q-K3	R-B
7 P-B5	B-Kt3(c)	22 Q-R7	R-B2
8 QKt-Q2	P-KR3	23 QxP(g)	R-B3
9 BxKt	KtPxB	24 Q-R6	Q-Kt1
10 Kt-Kt1	QPxP(d)	25 P-B6	P
11 Q-Kt4	Castles	26 Q-R5	R-B
12 Castles	Q-R4	27 KtxP	QxKtP(h)
13 Q-R4(e)	QxRP	28 Q-B8	Resigns

(a) Apparently White wishes to avoid the much played, but this move equally give Black little difficulty. Keeth-Capablanca, Match 1918, continued 3 . . . P-B4; 4 P-K3, Kt-B3, with an easy game. If, in this variation, 4 P-K4, Q-R4ch and if 5 B-Q2 or Q-Q2, Q-Kt3!

(b) Better 7 . . . Kt-Kt3. Black must play to neutralize the strong White P at K4. Hence P-Q3 must be aimed at.

(c) Black probably expected 9 PxP, when P-Q3 can be played. 9 . . . Kt-B3, or even P-Q4, seems preferable.

(d) Black undoubtedly did not anticipate White's simple reply, which, after 10 QPxKt, leaves White with the superior position, or else did not like 10 Kt-Kt5 after 9 . . . Castles. Again 9 P-Q4 or Q3 is indicated, perhaps as a lesser evil.

(e) This P sacrifice, a sequence to 12 castles, succeeds owing to Black's restricted bishops. Note the strong P at K5.

(f) This move is conjectured as our score is defective. Black's game is probably untenable.

(g) Black has no defense against this amazingly simple and direct move, and the play that follows.

(h) If 28 . . . R-Q2; 29 Q-B8, B-Kt3; 27 QxBPch, K-Q; 28 KtxPch, K-B; 29 Q-Kt8ch, etc.

Here is a very creditable consultation game played at Cairo last winter. Its conclusion is particularly fine.

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS DEFENSE

Navroides, C. E. Winn and Yusef	Aviarino, Girlanda and Karam	Navroides, C. E. Winn and Yusef	Aviarino, Girlanda and Karam
White	Black	White	Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	12 P-Kt4(d)	PxP
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	13 KtxP	B-K4
3 P-B4	P-K3	14 QR-Q	B-Kt6
4 Kt-B3	P-Kt3	15 P-B3	Q-B4
5 B-Kt5(a)	QKt-Q2	16 QKt-K3	QR-Q
6 P-K3	Q-R4	17 Q-B2(e)	KtxP!!
7 BxKt(a)	KtxB	18 PxKt(f)	QBxKt
8 B-Q3	PxP(b)	19 BxPch	RxB
9 BxBP	B-Q3	20 QxQ	BxKtch
10 Castles	P-K4	21 QxB	RxQ
11 Q-Kt3(c)	Castles	Resigns	

(a) Rather a passive variation which should give Black no trouble. 7 Kt-Q2 is the standard move at this point.

(b) 8 . . . B-Kt5; 9 Q-B2, P-B4 appears to equalize.

(c) After Black's premature P-K4, 11 P-Q5 is indicated. If then PxP; 12 KtxP, KtxKt; 13 BxKt and Q-Kt3 is a strong threat.

(d) This invites simplifications favorable to Black. 12 QR-B and if 8-Kt5; Kt-KKt5 is worth considering. The text allows Black to seize the initiative.

(e) White goes in deeper; 17 PxB, BxKtch; 18 K-R merely loses a P.

(f) There is no great choice here. If 18 Q-Q3, RxKt; 19 RxKt, R-Q; 12 RxPch, RxR; 19 QxQ, KtxQ; 20 PxB, RxRch; 21 KxR, Kt-K3!

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	54	39	.581
Chattanooga	44	38	.537
Memphis	43	39	.513
Atlanta	43	41	.500
Little Rock	40	39	.506
New Orleans	41	41	.500
Mobile	39	48	.409
Nashville	30	50	.375

RESULTS JULY 6

Birmingham 16, Chattanooga 3.
Little Rock 5, Mobile 6.
Nashville 4, Atlanta 3.

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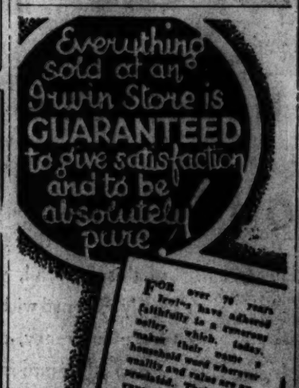
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BY-PLAYS

"BIG TEN" PITCHING ON UPGRADE

IT WOULD be difficult to get everybody to agree on a selection of the two best pitchers in the "Big Ten" during the recent baseball title race. Probably the most nominations would be received by Roy Henshaw '32 of Chicago and G. A. Mills '32 of Illinois. Their teams finished second and first, respectively. Each worked in 10 games, which set the pace for 18 rivals. On closer examination, the records show that their selection would have plenty of support. Henshaw won eight games and lost two; Mills won five and lost two, leaving three games for others to be credited with winning. Henshaw struck out 82 batters, Mills 38. Mills issued 28 bases on balls, Henshaw 24.

Next at point of service was Claron Veller '31 of Indiana, whom some rate an equal or better pitcher working on a less capable combination. He pitched in nine games, won three and lost three. His strikeout record is second only to Henshaw's, Veller being credited with 72, while issuing 22 bases on balls. Two other hard and successful workers were Capt.-elect Arthur Sommerfield '32 of Wisconsin, who won four and lost two in seven appearances, and M. E. Fyfe '31 of Northwestern, who won four and lost two in eight appearances. Each struck out 32 batsmen, but Sommerfield had better control, passing only 11 against 24 for Fyfe. Anyhow, pitching appeared to be decidedly on the upgrade in the "Big Ten," and this is cause for congratulation.

BASEBALL SHOWS GAIN IN "BIG TEN"

Baseball made notable gains in popularity during the season just completed in the "Big Ten," according to Maj. J. L. Griffith, Commissioner of Athletics. Crowds, though for the most part admitted free, increased at nearly all of the colleges in the Conference. Whether there was something special in the title race to arouse this interest, or it indicates the beginning of a natural upswing that will continue for several years, nobody sems able to say. The representative of a leading sporting goods house reports a big increase in "kid" baseball, played by boys on vacant lots and city "prairies," but the semiprofessional game still is in the doldrums.

Perhaps this is just as it should be, and a very encouraging tendency. If the boys in the neighborhoods and the boys in the colleges are showing more interest in baseball, and the big leagues are doing very well, the game must be fundamentally sound. Baseball is still lagging in the country and small towns, according to this dealer's expert. Just why, nobody can say. It is believed, however, to show the fallacy of the old saying, "Give the boys a place to play and they'll play." Here are the country boys with all outdoors to play baseball in, and they don't play. They may need some of the organized leadership that is bringing baseball back to the city boys.

PEOPLE OF RUSSIA TO GET MORE FOOD

MOSCOW, July 7 (AP)—Better times appear in store for the Russian masses, so far as food supplies are concerned.

Today's newspapers announce that the Government plans to increase the output of the foodstuffs industry in the third quarter of this year by 127 per cent.

A decrease of 9.9 per cent is expected in the cost of production, and some part of this saving probably will be passed on to the consumer.

No announcement was made as to what part of the increased output will be exported.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	47	33	.588
Newark	45	35	.563
Rochester	45	36	.556
Baltimore	43	41	.512
Toronto	38	45	.458
Jersey City	39	43	.448
Reading	36	45	.444
Buffalo	36	46	.439

RESULT JULY 6

Toronto 5, Buffalo 1.

YANKEES RELEASE ROLFE

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—The New York Yankees announced yesterday the release of Robert Rolfe, shortstop, former Dartmouth College star, to the Albany club of the Eastern League.

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FIVE COUNTRIES IN CANADA'S OPEN GOLF

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont., July 7—According to the pairings for the annual Canadian open golf championship which will be played at the local Missisauga Golf Club on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week, there are 154 entrants representing five countries, Great Britain, France, Germany, United States and Canada, in the hunt for the title now held by Tommy Armour, the British open title holder. The entries include the 10 members of the British Ryder Cup teams, Henry and Leslie Cotton and J. McCooey, an amateur, all from Great Britain, Auguste Boyer and Aubrey Boomer of France and Percy Alliss of Germany.

Fifty-one professionals and seven amateurs will represent the United States and 81 professionals and 18 amateurs from Canada. The field includes eight former winners of the title, Leo Diegel, (four times), Tommy Armour, Charlie Murray, Albert Murray and Karl Keffer, twice each, Al Watrous, Macdonald Smith and George Cumming. The title has been won continuously since 1919 by a United States player. The field is exceptionally strong, as it includes Gene Sarazen, Johnny Farrell, the Dutra brothers, George Von Elm and Walter Hagen.

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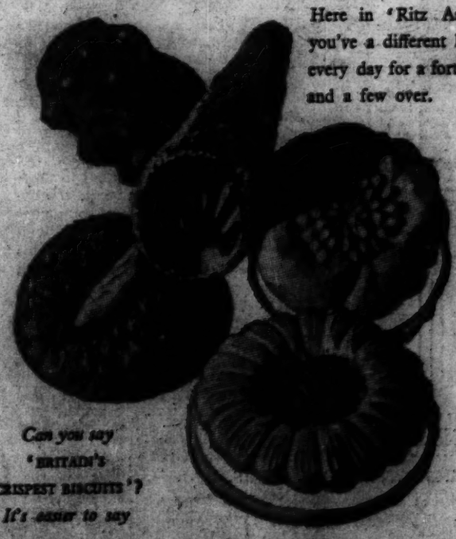

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Launches Young Artists

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

TALENTED musicians may prove their worth through auditions, but where is the young artist to find his audience? Much of the world today will come to hear only those whose names are already made, and a new artist without a name, no matter how finished he may be, offers a difficult problem in assembling listeners. In order to accomplish this, it has been necessary to develop a different type of audience—an audience which realizes that new artists are entitled to public hearing and recognition, and also that people everywhere are entitled to know about them and hear them.

For three years, Ramona Little has been working to secure for sequestered musical talent in the West the "break" that was denied her in the days of her youthful ambition. She has traveled in her car, covering 14 states and calling on more than 2'00 persons, with the aim of bringing together the gifted but unknown musician and the listener eager for fresh enjoyment. She has launched many young artists, bringing, in this way, fine music to over 200 cities and towns in California that never before have enjoyed the advantages of concerts.

There is a reason why Miss Little is singularly qualified to carry on with sympathy and competence a work of this nature, for she herself, as a young ambitious violinist, was denied the very opportunities she now seeks so ardently for others. She understands what it means to devote years to study and work; to strive and yearn for "that chance" and then, in the end, to be financially unable to approach the golden gate that leads to success and fame. And she knows what it is to live in the remote places where, heretofore, it has been a box-office impossibility to bring fine artists.

The Straight Path

Born in Colorado, on the present site of the Boulder Country Club, she is a true product of the west. When she was five years of age, she was taken to Chautauqua, where she heard a woman play the violin. Then and there she knew that some day she, too, would draw a melodious bow across sensitive strings. Oddly enough, she returned home to find that her family, through a bequest, had come into possession of a violin. Her grandfather, a Confederate officer and cousin of Jefferson Davis, gratified the child by guiding her tiny fingers along the frets, and as she grew older, she taught herself by constant practice to use the bow.

Her father spent much time in the saddle, covering mining operations throughout that rugged country. Ramona habitually accompanied him, learning every road and trail and acquiring self-assurance and independence to fit her for her later country-wide campaigning. At eight, she came to Los Angeles, where she gained her entire schooling, continuing to devote her free time to the violin. At 12, she made her first appearance in concert. At 18, she had made two transcontinental tours and given many recitals in western states.

Yet, she felt keenly the limitations of her position. To be advantageously launched, however, about $10,000 would be required. In her self-reliant way, she quietly shouldered her own burden and began to teach violin. It was from the outlying districts that she sought to round up her pupils, for she knew their needs. She would ride out on some interurban line, get off, walk a mile and give a lesson for 75 cents, then proceed to another pupil. At 20, she attained her degree and was offered the head of the music department at Tulare University. Her savings were far from adding up to her needs, so she accepted the position.

During the five years when she was at the head of the music department, she bent her boundless energies toward bringing her pupils face to face with genius by making it possible for them to hear such artists as Schumann-Heink, Harold Bauer, the Tipica Orchestra and the like. She arranged popular concerts for the price of $1 and thousands of children collected from every direction—including all the little country schools. She organized and conducted orchestras, community choirs and afternoons for children, always securing the best talent available, for she believed it her duty as a teacher to throw herself into the work and service of the community.

The National Music League

During her fifth year at Tulare she determined to attend the national convention of Women's Musical Clubs at Chicago. On the second day of the meeting, Harold Milligan took the platform to present the case of the National Music League, an organization so altruistic as to be pledged to show no unspent assets on its books. He brought such a powerful message that, at the close of the meeting, she went up and asked him if there were not some way that his plan of helping young artists could be brought to California. Mr. Milligan regretted that there was no way that anything could be done at that time, for the organization was young and had no representative as yet in California.

Two days later, Miss Little was paged from the floor of the convention. Mr. Milligan had wanted to say to her, "We've decided that you should represent us in California." She decided to stake her all in this work and severed her connection with the school. Today she serves as league manager for the 14 western states.

It is Miss Little's pleasurable duty to see that every artist who comes for a straight appraisal of his worth shall be given an audition and a report. Without prestige, without prejudice of name, he gets his appraisal. If the artist proves his art, an outlet will be found for him—whether he rates for opera, concert, choir, orchestra, chorus or teacher. Every talented musician cannot be a great artist, but every opportunity is embraced to give each one "his chance."

Velox

Miss Ramona Little, Manager of the National Music League for the Fourteen Western States.

Miniaturist in Metal Flowers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AMONG the objets d'art being produced today are tiny bowls, sometimes measuring only half an inch across, of "growing" flowers modeled in bronze or copper and painted in their natural colors. Although so diminutive in size, these bowls of flowers are not fragile and can be handled without the slightest fear of damaging them. For this reason there is no need to relegate them to a cabinet; they can be placed on the mantelpiece where they invite close inspection.

The tiny bowls themselves are as varied in type as are the varieties of flowers planted in them. Violets nestle among their leaves in a bowl of white alabaster, while in a bowl of green alabaster three slender Longi Florum lilies rise gracefully. Blue gentians among some rocks contrast delightfully with the green of a pottery bowl, and a bowl of the same pottery in turquoise contains a root of snowdrops. An incredibly small blue and white oriental bowl is used to hold some yellow jonquils.

Naturally objects involving such delicate craftsmanship cannot be made by the gross, they are therefore to be seen only in an art store in Piccadilly and in the china department of a big exclusive store where the writer has often admired them and many a time wished that she could meet their originator and hear something of the manner of their making. A recent exhibition of arts and crafts in London, provided the opportunity, and here Mrs. Bertha Shaw Mackenzie told the writer how she had always loved gardens and flowers, and lived among them in India, where as a girl she modeled and studied art. Later she married a man who is also a great gardener and horticulturist.

"I was always a keen student of botany, which is very necessary in any sort of flower work, because," Mrs. Mackenzie explained, "although you may think that you know a flower, when it comes to depicting it you may find that you are unfamiliar with the habit of the plant.

"I always copy from nature," she went on, "I think it is most important, as if you do not, the work becomes mechanical. Any lover of flowers can tell at once that my tiny studies are taken from nature. Some artists make the mistake of depicting everything as perfect, but in actual growth this is not so, therefore to give an artistic and a natural effect this fact has to be remembered."

Another instance of fidelity to nature was noticed in a pot containing a clump of narcissus so tiny that each flower was little bigger than a pin's head. Here the mass of spiked foliage was commented upon, and it was explained that this is a characteristic of the growing plants.

In speaking of the technical side of the work Mrs. Shaw Mackenzie said that considerable skill was required in the actual soldering. "I use an ordinary iron," she said, "and sometimes in putting on one petal the heat of the iron removes another. But because I love it it is never tiresome, although it requires the utmost patience. Some of the most difficult flowers to make are the scabiosa, love-in-a-mist, and cornflowers. Pink and white shirley poppies are great favorites and cyclamen are lovely."

Little rock gardens, which afford great delight, are made with saxifrage, gentians, companulas and anemones in them, and great care is taken to get the proportions correct.

The miniature pots used often have to be specially made, and Mrs. Shaw Mackenzie colors and glazes them herself.

Women in Forestry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Miss Margaret Stoughton, of Asheville, N. C., can claim the distinction of being among the first women in the United States to pass a civil service examination in forestry. Recently Miss Stoughton has been appointed on the staff of a forestry experiment station in the Appalachian district, her rank being that of "Junior Forester." She is splendidly equipped by nature for this unusual career, being of athletic build and extremely active. She has always enjoyed tramping through the forests, suitably dressed for the part, so that her present duties for the Government are but another phase of her accustomed outdoor life. Her work as junior forester includes the study of trees and the placing of the official tag of the Government on such specimens as meet the necessary qualifications.

The appointment of Miss Stoughton to this forest field work opens to women a new line of industry, one which is specially suitable to those who are outdoor enthusiasts and who have a keen interest in trees and shrubs.

Forestry includes also varied lines of research work which should appeal to women who enjoy tackling somewhat unusual jobs. A woman who is outstanding in this type of research activity is Dr. Eloise Gerry, of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., who specializes in studies relating to the production of turpentine.

A Swimming Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

Miss Mercedes Gleitze, the young English swimmer, and conqueror of the British Channel, established an endurance swimming record while on a visit to Adelaide. She remained in the water for 44 hours continuously and beat her previous best time by half an hour.

Throughout her long swim she maintained an average of between 32 and 36 strokes to the minute and was frequently applauded for her fine exhibition, which included several varieties of strokes.

Mother, Daughter and Co.

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

TO GRASP opportunity at each point of one's business career and make it a stepping-stone to something better and more profitable is the philosophy of Mrs. Paul Solomon of New York City. Mrs. Solomon, who with her young daughter, Mary Browne Solomon, has evolved a new and interesting field for the fashion stylist, has proven not only that mother and daughter can work in business together in perfect harmony, but that there need be no wide gaps of unemployment when one is branching out from one endeavor to another. As Mrs Solomon herself says: "There was always the right channel for service just around the corner."

Mrs. Solomon came to New York City from the South a number of years ago. She had been active socially, but finding a business career a necessity, she embarked, without any previous training, on the dressmaking and millinery business. Then her baby daughter was born, and she began to make pretty little caps for her child. One day, as she was carrying her little girl into a large New York department store, she was stopped by the children's wear buyer, who admired her baby's cap. The buyer asked if she thought that she could make these for the store. Quick to recognize a good opportunity, Mrs. Solomon said "Yes," and thus was laid the foundation for a successful business. From this she branched out into the wholesale manufacture of bonnets, caps, petticoats and coats, until she became a recognized authority on children's garments.

Fashion Show Work

By the time her daughter Mary had reached the age of 14, Mrs. Solomon had made such a distinct success of her work as a manufacturer of children's wear that she was in a position to give fashion shows of her own. She is believed to be the first woman to institute a children's fashion show and she received widespread publicity for her original styles as well as her charming methods of presentation. Following this success she was requested to style many fashion shows held at the Hotel Astor in New York City and was a promoter of all the juvenile shows for the United Women's Wear League of America, the first shows of the Retail Millinery Association, and other prominent exhibits.

It was at this time that her daughter Mary, whose baby cap had launched Mrs. Solomon into the business world, became a most useful assistant to her mother. While Mrs. Solomon was engaged in the artistic and staging end of the business, Mary, at the early age of 14, attended to all the business details and is today her mother's capable and efficient commercial and secretarial executive assistant.

A European Representative

Through the distinction gained in the fashion show work, Mrs. Solomon attracted the attention of Alfred Fantel, who was a well-known New York merchant. Mr. Fantel recognised her ability as an artistic organiser and recommended her to several manufacturers. Again she took advantage of an opportunity and became the European representative for a group of ready-to-wear manufacturers. This led up to her present work, which is more or less pioneer in its nature. She is acting as fashion director and stylist for a large group of manufacturers, each manufacturing a different type of apparel. There are many women who are doing this type of work for one type of garment or one special article. Mrs. Solomon is stylist and foreign representative for a group of wholesale merchants whose lines cover women's ready-to-wear, women's bags, silk fabrics, belts, underwear and negligées, children's and infants' wear, and millinery. She and her daughter go abroad four times a year and cover a wide area of travel.

"I believe," said Mrs. Solomon, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "that I have made a success of my present work because of the foundation experience of the past. My knowledge of the European market and my entire lack of fear in being able to tackle any situation which presents itself, have been a great aid in my work. Then, too, the handling of all the commercial and business details by my daughter has been of paramount assistance."

"I cannot say that my work is exactly a style service. I send fashion ideas by cable to the merchants I represent. I select from the Parisian models those ideas which I feel will fit into the American market, and it is my job to know how to sell this idea to my American manufacturers. I have to foresee what is going to be used and whether it will be acceptable to the particular client to whom I am furnishing the service. This, of course, requires sales ability. There are only a few things which Paris has accepted which can be introduced suddenly into the American market. It takes the American woman six months to a year to get used to a new fashion idea."

The Requisites

As Mrs. Solomon is pioneering in this work, she was asked whether she felt that there was a good opportunity in it for other women. She answered in the affirmative. "Yes, indeed," she said, "but there must be a strong background of merchandising experience, a keen sense of style, and the only way to get it is by actual practical experience. For instance, when I am sending my fashion ideas from Europe, I have to know whether Mr. Smith will be able to make up the idea in a $16.75 or a $10.75 dress. I must explain to him just how the French style can be adapted to the American woman of moderate purse; just how much the dress will cost him and how much he can sell it for.

"The girl or woman who is planning such a career must also have a manufacturing background. She must know about French prices, the artistic value of the individual piece, as in the case of bags, the mass production value; and whether or not the manufacturer can turn out the French artistic product in a less-expensive manner for the American masses. The woman who has this background must also have confidence in her ability and must know that she will be led to the people whose need she will meet."

THERESE ROSE NAGEL.

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY small clubs continue their activities during the summer months. This offers an opportunity for members of larger clubs, who may be touring through, or spending some time in, rural villages to enjoy something of the community spirit which is fostered by the organized women in such places.

The clubs in small towns are being recognized as doing a great deal of constructive and original work. In cities it is so easy to enlist the services of specialists in many lines of endeavor that the need for original research and study is not so insistent as it is in sections distant from such sources of supply.

In a message to Wisconsin club women, in the Wisconsin Club Woman, Mrs. L. A. Leadbetter, president of the federation in that State, said recently that members of village clubs frequently came to state conventions feeling discouraged by what seemed to them the small sum of their year's accomplishments, but that when they reviewed their achievements, in comparison with those of other clubs, they usually went home with a higher estimate of their own importance in the federation, and renewed enthusiasm and vigor to take up again their mission of leadership in their own communities.

* * *

Imagine the pleasure a group of club women who conduct their activities in a large city would derive from attending, in a small country town, such an entertainment as was recently given by the Logan Woman's Club in West Virginia. It was called "In an Antique Shop." The stage was set for a typical antique shop—a fireplace with andirons and logs, an old clock and pewter candlesticks on the mantle. Old furniture, spinning wheels, settles, cradles, oil lamps, pictures, etc., made the shop attractive, while old quilts, hooked rugs, handwoven coverlets and Paisley shawls served as hangings.

A shop girl was seen dusting and arranging her wares as she talked of her treasures. While she was speaking, characters from earlier times came in—a little girl with her sampler, some colonial dames, the woman with a Paisley shawl, the Godey's Lady, the Old Lady of the Armchair, the Pioneer Mother, and others—each bringing their message from the bygone days.

Such a pageant could easily be arranged by women in many a hamlet, the properties all being collected from the homes of the community.

* * *

In the North Carolina Federation Bulletin Mrs. G. E. Mock, chairman of press in the Dobson Women's Club in that State says, "Dobson is one among the many of North Carolina's Main Street towns. It is really a village of only 450 inhabitants, the county seat of Surry." Then she goes on to tell of the accomplishments of a club of 36 members which has been organized but two months. "A beautiful spirit of coöperation and service has linked together this small band of club women." This club has served hot lunches to the school children every day since its organization, something like 600 glasses of milk and bowls of hot soup having been served. Twenty children who were out of school because of lack of clothing have been clothed and are now back in school. The club has helped to pay for a new electric range for the home economics department of the high school. A home and garden department has been started and is making plans for cleaning and beautifying the town. Flowers and shrubbery will be planted at an early date on the Courthouse Square and the school grounds, and a prize has been offered to the club member who makes the greatest improvement with the least expenditure of money on her own lawn.

This inspiring report closes with this paragraph: "We have heard the clarion call, and we are moving forward with a spirit of love and service. Broad fields for club work lie ahead. We have only entered and made a start. A greater task will bring a greater joy to those who serve."

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Recipe for Iced Postum

Dissolve 8 level teaspoons Instant Postum in half a cup of boiling water. Mix with 5 cups of cold milk (or cold water). Serve with sugar if desired. (If water is used, serve with sugar *and cream.*) Add cracked ice.

This is a sufficient quantity for four tall glasses. More, or less, may be made in the same proportions. The attractiveness of either drink is increased by putting a tablespoon of whipped cream on the top of each glass . . . or by beating into the drink, with an egg beater, a heaping tablespoon of vanilla ice cream for each glass. If ice cream is used, no cracked ice is needed.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Essay—A Theme in Miniature

I HAVE come to think that one of the chief reasons to be fond of the familiar or friendly essay, as written by such men as Charles Lamb, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and in the present-day by Christopher Morley, A. A. Milne, Robert Lynd and a score of others, must lie in its mutuality.

There are so many pleasant forms of writing that, to be rated as one of the pleasantest of them all, is indeed distinction. And yet I think I may safely put the familiar essay at the head of the list of agreeable literary styles.

Some forms of writing are like climbing steep hills. There is much hard pulling, much expending of effort and perhaps a bit of doubt as to the outcome; but, in the end, there is a glorious view which makes it all worth while. Other forms move smoothly and pleasantly, like a sail boat gliding down the river. There is no demand upon the reader except that he enjoy the river-side scenery, and prove a pleasant guest.

Then there are the strolls in the woods of literary form. These are the occasions upon which there is much to see, gather and treasure. These are the serious meditative forms when the reader advances slowly, doing much thinking and little talking.

But the familiar essay, while it cannot be classed with any one of these forms, has something of the nature of them all. It is like a climb up a hill, in that there are often steep ascents followed by glorious views. And again it is like the sail down the river, in that there are long stretches where the view may be had for the looking and there is nothing to do but to enjoy them. Then there are the long, quiet, serious times, when the essay is like a reflective walk in the woods.

Likewise, in climbing a hill one may go alone, or one may be one of a party chatting casually with this one and that, finding his adventure wholly satisfactory. On a sail, or strolling in the woods, it is the same. But here the likeness diminishes, for in the essay one must choose more definitely as he goes; there must be two distinct factors, one of which is as important as the other. There must be the writer and there must be the reader. There must be two of an inclination to go the same way ready for anything that transpires, without question. They must understand each other, so that there need not be too much talking, and yet there must be pleasant conversation when the occasion requires.

The friendly essay is the play-time of the intellect, and therefore it is highly important that the mood be right. I like to think that my essays write themselves as a result of my own reflections; random, if you will, upon myself and others and the world about me.

For instance, I have a nice little idea which I should like to grow more familiar with. It is an interesting idea; it might even lead me into pleasant byways of contemplation.

I look at it this way and that. I handle it a bit and find it just about the right size for me to play with. I speculate upon its possibilities and try it to see how it will fit into my scheme of things; and, in the end, I am sure that I should like to know more of this idea. It is, as I said in the beginning, a nice idea, nice in the sense of calling for "close observation, minute analysis, and delicate handling," to quote one of my favorite books (the dictionary).

Having assured myself that I should like the idea for company, I say to the reader: "Shall we go walking?"

"Where shall we go?" asks the reader.

"This is an essay," I reply: "I did not say shall,—'shall we go somewhere?' The essay will take us 'somewhere,' but let us not hamper its freedom by asking it where it will take us."

"I understand," says the reader. That is because he is an essay reader, for any other reader would demand to know exactly where I was leading him. And if he were that kind of a reader, I should not want him to go, for he would only be a responsibility. I should be constantly thinking that he was not satisfied to walk, but must be getting there, which would not be essay thinking at all.

Please understand,—an essay does not loiter around, getting nowhere at all; but it must have a certain amount of freedom, it must not be bound; at the end of so many pages it must arrive in such a place. That is not what it sets out to do. But it is a consistent little thing and, if you have the leisure to follow its lead, you will not be sorry.

I say to the reader: "Here is a brook. Shall we wade it, or shall we cross on stepping stones?"

"Wade it," says the reader.

"Come on," say I; and we are wading in a minute, not hurrying to get across, perhaps, for the water is cool and the soft bottom of the brook comforting to the feet.

Or I say: "Here is a hill. Shall we climb it, or go around?"

"Climb it," says the reader. And we climb, not in too great a hurry, for there are flowers along the way and cool shady places for resting.

Then: "Here is a view," say I. "Shall we pass along, or shall we linger?"

"Linger," says the reader. So you see that, in an essay, fully half of the responsibility is the reader's.

There are times when it is pleasant to walk alone, to think and not to voice one's thoughts, to sit quietly and think of many things.

So it is in writing. There are many times when the writer is hardly conscious of his reader as an individual; he is writing for a certain class of people, and there is no need for him to see his readers as individuals.

But this is not so with the familar essay. Here there is a fellowship, a companionship, a rearness that cannot be forgotten. There must not be too much talking, for it must be remembered that an essay is reflective, a glance over the shoulder at a subject warm to the heart. And there must be no interrupting, for that would be disconcerting.

The writer must take his subject to his heart; he must love it so much that the reader will love it with him. Therein lies the mutuality.

Perhaps I shall express it as easily by saying that an essay is like an artist, who paints what he sees and not what is there. His work is accurate and sincere in the measure that he paints what he truly sees. An artist will sometimes look through a reducing glass at his object, and so reduce his composition as to heighten the salient beauty and throw the unessential into the background. I often find it helpful to look at my essay subject through a minimizing glass, in the same way that an artist does. For an essay is, without doubt, a theme in miniature.

I think the friendly essay is one of the loveliest things that the leisure of the past has handed down to us. In these days of speed, arriving at definite places at definite times, how refreshing it is to start out without knowing exactly into what by-paths we shall be led.

The writer of the essay must delicately weigh, evaluate, and balance. Balance always implies two sides and in this is seen the reader's side and the writer's side. Sometimes wittily, often whimsically, always reflectively, he must never lose sight of this vision of his miniature theme. It may run brightly along, like a little pasture brook that flows its jeweled way with forget-me-nots peeking into its little pools, losing itself here and there among the long grasses, only to tumble out laughingly over some jagged stones. Now here, now there, in the meantime making everything it touches fairer for its being. One does not read nor write an essay with the end in view as especially desirable. The reading or writing is the thing. A good essay should start with expectancy, continue with satisfaction, finish with reluctance.

If the reading or the writing grow more lingering toward the end, as if with a poignant regret that the end is in sight, then you may know that you have been a pleasant companion on this most pleasant of jaunts. E. G.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

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EASTERN: 370 Madison Ave., New York City
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
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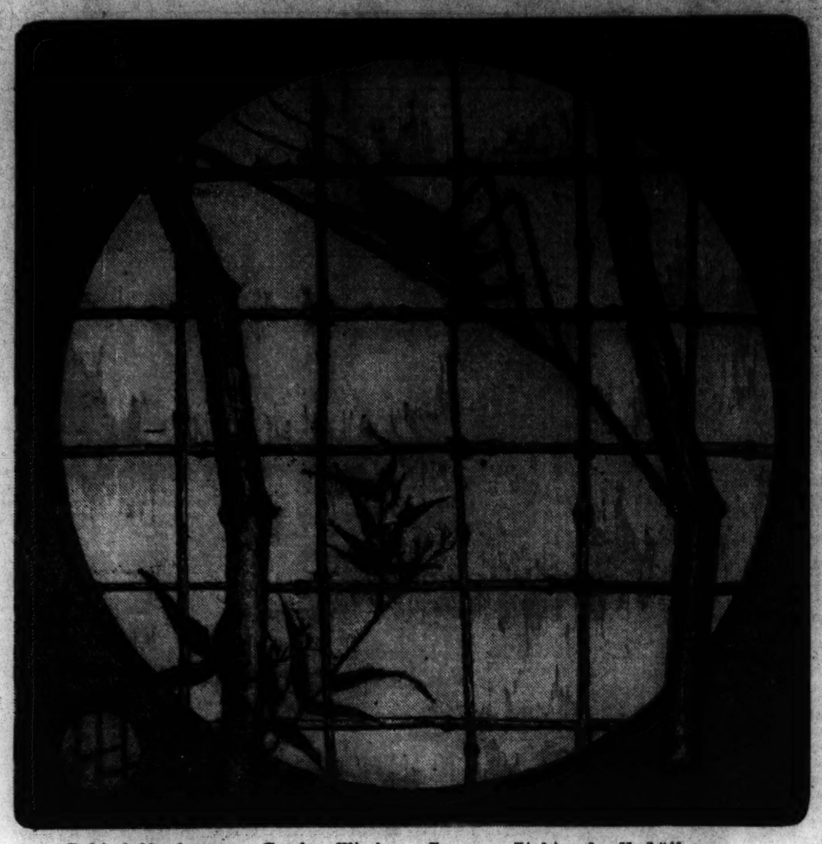
Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERALD DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Dutch Edition) (Scandinavian Edition) (Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY



Behind My Japanese Garden Window. From an Etching by H. Lüthmann

SO STRONG is the element of design in this etching by H. Lüthmann that one would immediately conclude that the artist who produced it had received long schooling. So he has, though his teacher has been nature only, with a few books for guidance. For H. Lüthmann learned to draw while a prisoner of war in Japan. That he should have so disciplined himself as to be able to function as his own critic is the astonishing part of his adventure.

In a sense, all artists are self-taught, but to the fruits of their industry is usually added the guidance of a critical teacher. Without such help, many persons do not go on to a full expression of an idea as Herr Lüthmann has done. Because his etchings are now attracting attention among collectors, he is still pursuing his art in China, though he went there for a German firm as a merchant, twenty years ago, with no interests other than the selling of dyestuffs.

In the etching "Japanese Garden," Herr Lüthmann exemplifies a remarkable feeling for rhythm that always escapes monotony in the repetitions by means of subtle variations. No two squares in that bamboo-framed circular opening are precisely alike. Even when the squares are about the same size, as in the second row from the left side, the spaces are broken up in different ways. The two upright bamboo stems echo each other in their general direction of line, yet here an examination reveals differences that are sensitively used to balance each other while still providing variation. The clumps of leaves lead the eye upward to the center of interest—the grasshopper which is meandering from one stem to the other by way of a slender diagonal shoot. In the background are feathery forms of an irregular character that offer contrast to the foreground elements. Even in the artist's initial signature, used as a decorative spot, is to be noticed his sure feeling for space relations.

How Ibsen Became a Touch-stone

In 1891 everyone was talking about Ibsen.

Not only those who were habitually interested in the theatre. Ibsen was discussed, condemned, abused, by many who have never seen a play. Leading articles were written about him. He was one of the topics of the age.

Discovered by Edmund Gosse and William Archer, the Norwegian dramatist suddenly became a touch-stone of culture and open-mindedness. Suddenly, because in the year 1891 the first performances of plays by him which attracted general attention were given in London.

Two years earlier, A Doll's House had been played at a London theatre nineteen nights in succession; it had whetted curiosity about Ibsen among the small number who felt that Drama in England was feebly timid in its treatment of serious themes. The play had been dismissed by the critics as "morbid and unwholesome," as "dull and tame," as "a mild picture of domestic life in Norway."

That last description illustrates vividly the low intellectual level of that final Victorian decade. When Nora went out at the end of the play, the closing of the door after her echoed, as we know, through all countries. A Doll's House was to be for generations a part of the Woman's Charter, a document of first-rate importance in sociology, in politics as well. Yet it struck a man employed to keep people informed of what went on in the theater as "a mild picture of domestic life in Norway."

Now and then an article about Ibsen would appear in some journal of culture. At the literary afternoon teaparties which were a feature of the age, he would be mentioned occasionally. But until 1891 there was a vagueness about him in the minds of all but a very few. Bernard Shaw, of course, knew everything about him, explained him to the Fabian Society in 1890, published an expansion of his lectures in 1891 ("The Quintessence of Ibsenism"). But of the nature of the revolution which Ibsen had accomplished single-handed in the sphere of dramatic writing, scarcely anyone in England either knew anything or cared.

As usual, it was Mr. J. T. Grein who led the way to a knowledge of what Ibsen had been doing. He founded the Independent Theatre and produced Ghosts. That play was the occasion for more newspaper invective than had been indulged in for half a century at least.

The Daily Telegraph was the leader in the anti-Ibsen campaign. Its dramatic critic was a Mr. Clement Scott, who retained at the age of fifty or so the buoyant emotional ingenuousness that had made him a success in mid-Victorian journalism.

He was an excellent newspaper critic, since he loved the theatre and always said what he thought about plays, unless they were written by personal friends. He said it emphatically, even violently. He either delighted in what he saw or detested it. . . .

When Clement Scott called Ibsen a dramatic impotent, a ludicrous amateur, nasty, vulgar, egotistical, coarse, absurd, uninteresting, verbose, and suburban, the judicious reader felt that something worth seeing had been produced. . . .

Very soon the Clement Scott attitude became a joke. Ibsen was accepted as a new force. He might or might not be a thinker with a fresh philosophy to offer, but at all events he was a stage-craftsman of such power and enterprise that he showed up the prevailing dramatic methods as childish and silly.—HAMILTON FYFE, in "Sir Arthur Pinero's Plays and Players."

High Summer

Surely before today there has not been
So soft a radiance in the lime tree's green,
So honey-pale a shadow drifted down
From hour to hour about the poplar crown.
Nor have the chestnut candles burned so bright
With roseate flame and waxen tapers white.
Surely, ere this still eve, the garden fair
Has breathed less sweetly on the lovely air,
And in the lane the glowworm's tiny spark
Has shone less warmly through the scented dark,
Full summer proves with rush of tender power
Beauty less beautiful until this hour.

DOROTHY THODY.

When Mrs. Hancock Entertained

Mrs. Washington and Mrs. Hancock were friends. The first would say to the latter: "There is a great difference in our situations. Your husband is in the Cabinet, but mine is on the battle-field." Persons of eminent position in other countries, as well as his own, were often favored guests in Governor Hancock's family While the French fleet was in Boston Harbor, Count d'Estaing and some other persons of rank, with their lifeguards, visited the Governor. Hancock sent a note to the Admiral of the fleet, inviting him to breakfast, with thirty of his officers. The Admiral accepted the invitation, but sent a request to the Governor to permit him the pleasure of bringing all his officers, including the midshipmen. This request was granted, but not without some solicitude as to the possibility of accommodating three hundred officers and providing for their entertainment. In those days, there were not the facilities of confectioners, and other resources of the present time. It was summer, and carts and wagons were pressed into the service to bring from the surrounding country the various fruits of the season

It was found that milk sufficient for the demand could not be obtained, even from the whole vicinity of Boston. Boston Common was at that time used as a place of pasturage for cows; and Mrs. Hancock, in her dilemma, requested the life-guards and the servants of her family to take pitchers, mugs and bowls, and to milk all the cows on the Common. If any persons interfered, they were to be sent to her for explanation. This novel proceeding made a laughable exhibition to the public, but it was a success, and offended no one.

Eleven o'clock was the hour for breakfast. At the appointed time, the officers were seen entering the farthest end of the Common, in front of the Governor's house. Mrs. Hancock often in after life described that scene; and, though naturally very calm and tranquil in manner, when speaking of that day she always showed great animation, seeming to feel again the fire and excitement of the scene. She said the sun shone brightly on the gold lace that elaborately adorned the French officers; and, in their march to the house, the brilliant display exceeded anything she ever saw before or afterward of military parade.

The Admiral soon after returned the compliment by giving a grand dinner on board his ship to the Governor and his wife. Mrs. Hancock occupied the seat of honor, and at her right hand was a large rosette of ribbon, attached by a strong rope to something under the table. This mysterious apparatus caused her no small curiosity. At the moment when the toasts were to be given, the Admiral's aide, who sat next her, requested that she would draw up the ribbons. She obeyed, and in doing so she fired the signal gun, which in an instant was answered by every vessel in the fleet. This was a distinguished honor paid her, in return for the attention shown to the Admiral and his officers.—MRS. ELLET, in "The Queens of American Society."

Kensico Fountains

Of all these water-acres flowering
You may not pick one spray
To bear away
Nor vase a single bough
Torn from their never-shriveled spring.

This is an orchard whose unbirded branches sing,
Rushing from roots of quartz;
These are white woods that fling
White leaves, and fruit
Of topaz and moonstone
From the green slithering root.
And all the trees are trumpets of poured tone
Ceaselessly blown.

Stretch out your hand
To touch, to take.
Fruit, flowers spill and break
More readily than china sprays on stone,
Across your alien fingers.
This orchard is not yours, you of the land,
To wander through.
You may take just what lingers
Into your warmer element, overlapping—
You may receive the bloom
Of smoking dew
On chin and hair,
Scarcely tapping. . . .

And you may stare.

ELIZABETH STUHR BOHM.

Older Than Stonehenge

A gray sky, with a peep of blue and the wind sweeping over lonely places devoid of tree or cottage. A brown hill of earth sloping up to the clouds, and on its summit a plough and horses, black against the sky. The downs—that is the countryside round Avebury—are a fit surrounding for those weather-gray stones which are older than Stonehenge and immeasurably greater. The ancient men knew how to place their monuments and where, and this bare, solitary spot was made for the unforgettable and majestic. It is a good solitude, not sinister, but old, so old! So full of long ago that it seems aloof. It is a place "silent and aware." Its very earth holds history and the time before history was; its very stones have seen a hundred races come and go. Four thousand years ago these monoliths were old, four thousand years, two thousand years, a thousand years ago, they were complete. Time would have left them standing as they were to this day, had not men (oh, ignominous ignorance—in order to build their villages and pig-stys) begun to take them away, one by one. They cared so little for this mighty mystery that it is not even mentioned till the seventeenth century; and then, when a king came to see it and had a plan made of it, they ceased their rude pilfering and the remaining stones were saved. Alas! how few, compared with what it must once have been, and yet enough to show how wonderful it was.

Within the outer rampart, inclosing twenty-eight acres, the huge stones stand, circle within circle, the temple of an unknown creed. Who made these temple buildings? What deity did they revere? Was it the sun, whose rays pass across the circle, as they do at Stonehenge? What is Stonehenge to Avebury, and what is the "Long Barrow," made of the same stone? More than all, what is Silbury Hill, that strange, artificial mound a hundred and seventy feet high? Some say a memorial to a king, perhaps to King Arthur. But Silbury is far older than Arthur, even as Avebury is older than the Druids. It is a neighborhood, filled with barrows and earthworks and curious things. Was the center of it all the temple at Avebury from which radiate a dozen grassy, indestructible prehistoric tracks over the downs? The great wind that goes sighing by probably knows, but will not say.

Fatherhood on Fifth Avenue

It's all right to be hatless on lower Fifth Avenue. It's all right to go at a dog-trot, for the exercise. And it's all right for a man to push a baby carriage with a baby in it. But don't do all three at once. That was my mistake.

A shout from the middle of the Avenue stopped us at Twentieth Street. Slowly, so that there was time for a crowd to gather, the traffic officer who shouted ambled over to the curb and placed a hand on my shoulder.

"Whose baby is that?"

"Mine."

"What's your name, where do you live, where are you going so fast?"

As I answered my grin faded, for two more policemen had arrived and there were people at the windows and Martha, the baby, was smiling at a group around the baby carriage which was growing.

They all listened while I explained that I went without a hat because I was more comfortable and that I had been running because I needed exercise. And they all looked as if they didn't believe any of it.

Some minutes passed before the police would believe that I was a father and in possession of all my faculties. When at last the baby carriage and I moved on—at a walk—I had resolved to quit this city where a man pushing a baby carriage was an object of suspicion.

But Fifth Avenue has compensations for a father.

A day or two later, while Martha and I were on the top of a green bus, we saw a red balloon slip from the hand of a small girl walking with her mother. It rose fast and seemed past recovery, so they turned their corner and went their way, resigned to the loss.

If they had waited, a gust of wind would have brought back that balloon. It did drop directly in front of a benevolent-looking gentleman, who saw it coming and with a smile reached out so that the shining ball drifted in between his hands. Brightly he looked about for the owner. There was no child in sight except Martha, sitting on my lap on the top of a bus that chanced to stop at just that moment.

In a jiffy the dear fellow was up beside us and gallantly holding out the balloon to Martha, whose smile in response was guileless and fair. Then he hurried down the steps of the bus and was trudging along the sidewalk while Martha and I, a red balloon between us, were rolling on up the Avenue. H. B.

The Light of Spiritual Understanding

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOW marvelous to human sense is light! The tiny seed buried in the dark earth reaches up instinctively towards the light. The traveler astray on the dark moorland hails even the tiny flame of a candle in a cottage window with a joyful sense of shelter and safety at hand. With the first dawn of day many a sufferer has felt hope spring up afresh. The student struggling perhaps with a difficult mathematical problem finds his answer when the light of understanding dawns upon him. Deliverance in every case comes with the light in one form or another.

The one perfect light, however, which is destined to solve all problems and guide earth's weary wanderers into the true sense of peace and safety, is the spiritual understanding of God, infinite Spirit, who knows no darkness. Many have earnestly desired to obtain this light, hoping thereby to escape from the shadows of sickness and sin, but to them the way has not been clear. Now, however, it is made available to all who will study the Bible, together with the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy. And the individual who obtains this book will find his mental darkness passing away, and his consciousness so illuminated that he will progressively rise above the false belief of evil in whatever form it may claim to manifest itself.

Christ Jesus taught the great truths of God by symbols; and in the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, many beautiful and practical lessons are taught by the same means. On page 209 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy has written, "Mind, supreme over all its formations and governing them all, is the central sun of its own systems of ideas, the life and light of all its own vast creation; and man is tributary to divine Mind." The formations of Mind, God, can be only good and spiritual ideas; and, according to the Scriptures, God's formations are man and the universe. As in the solar system the sun attracts the planets which revolve around it, so God, infinite Mind, attracts His spiritual idea, man and the universe, holding His creation in the endless rhythm of perfection, harmony, and holiness. This infinite idea, including all spiritual ideas, is obedient to the divine control, unalterable spiritual law.

Darkness comes as the earth turns away from the sun. Mental darkness, in which mortals seem to suffer and sin, results from the false belief that man is moving in an orbit of his own, independent of God, and that he has a mind of his own in which both good and evil exist. This, however, is a mistaken sense, as any conscientious student of the Bible must admit; for in the inspired Word the sinlessness and perfection of man made in God's image and likeness are emphasized. Furthermore, in the New Testament we find the confident assurance that God is able "to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think": He governs His own creation, upholds and controls and preserves His spiritual image and likeness, man. The spiritual idea cannot fall away from the Mind of which it is the reflection. This infinite Mind embraces within itself the spiritual ideas which are the eternal substance of man and the universe. Spiritual facts are unalterable, and as one grows to understand them he can prove them in human experience.

Let one take as one's basis of thought and action the truth that infinite Mind is "the life and light of all its own vast creation," and that "God is light, and in him is no darkness at all." Then, suppose one's problem to be sickness, one knows it to belong to the belief of life in matter, since, actually, the spiritual ideas or qualities of infinite Mind constitute man's eternal life. Is one suffering because of a belief of lack of ability? Intelligence, wisdom, acumen, and perception are universal qualities; they are part of the light of infinite Mind manifested through man. No false laws of limitation can ever bind or impoverish spiritual ideas, which emanate unceasingly from God, divine Mind. In the light of spiritual understanding one may lay bare and destroy every boast of evil's reality and power.

If, day after day and week after week, clouds were to hide the sun's warmth and radiance, how drab and joyless the earth would seem to be! This, however, could not compare with the dullness and joylessness of human consciousness when unenlightened by spiritual understanding. When the sun eventually reappeared, terminating cheerless weather, what relief would be felt by everyone! Under the influence of its genial warmth and light, steps would grow less heavy and tasks become easier. When the light of spiritual understanding dawns on the darkened mentality, such radiant joyfulness and warmth, such sweet assurance envelops thought, that one ceases to be downcast and troubled by the seeming evils of mortal existence, for he knows that God is his Life, and that man in God's likeness is tributary to divine Mind alone.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Das Licht geistigen Verständnisses

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

WIE wunderbar für das menschliche Gefühl das Licht ist! Der in dunkler Erde begrabene Same strebt unwillkürlich dem Lichte zu. Ein in finsterer Moorlandschaft verirrter Wanderer begrüßt selbst das kleine Kerzenlicht im Fenster einer Hütte mit dem frohen Gefühl naher Unterkunft und Geborgenheit. Mancher Leidende hat mit dem anbrechenden Tage von neuem Mut gefaßt. Der etwa mit einer schwierigen Rechenaufgabe sich abquälende Schüler findet die Lösung, wenn das Licht des Verständnisses in ihm aufdämmert. In jedem Falle bringt das Licht auf irgend eine Art Befreiung.

Das eine vollkommene Licht jedoch, das bestimmt ist, alle Aufgaben zu lösen und die müden Erdenpilger zum wahren Frieden und zu der wahren Geborgenheit zu führen, ist das geistige Verständnis Gottes, des unendlichen Geistes, der keine Finsternis kennt. Viele haben sich aufrichtig nach diesem Lichte gesehnt und gehofft, dadurch den Schatten der Krankheit und der Sünde zu entrinnen; aber sie haben den Weg nicht klar gesehen. Nun ist es jedoch allen, die willens sind, sich in die Bibel und das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mrs. Eddy zu vertiefen, zugänglich gemacht. Und wer sich dieses Buch verschafft, findet, daß sein verfinsterter Sinn vergeht und sein Bewußtsein sich so aufhellt, daß er sich immer mehr über den falschen Glauben an das Böse erhebt, in welcher Form es sich auch bekunden möge.

Christus Jesus lehrte die großen Wahrheiten Gottes durch Gleichnisse; Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, gibt in ihren Schriften auf dieselbe Art viele herrliche und anwendbare Lehren. Auf Seite 209 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Gemüt, erhaben über allen seinen Gebilden und sie alle regierend, ist die zentrale Sonne seiner eigenen Ideensysteme, ist das Leben und das Licht seiner gesamten unermeßlichen Schöpfung, und der Mensch ist dem göttlichen Gemüt untertan". Die Gebilde des Gemüts, Gottes, können nur gute und geistige Ideen sein; und der Heiligen Schrift gemäß sind Gottes Gebilde der Mensch und das Weltall. Wie im Sonnensystem die Sonne die sie umkreisenden Planeten anzieht, so zieht Gott, das unendliche Gemüt, Seine geistige Idee, den Menschen und das Weltall, an und erhält Seine Schöpfung im endlosen Gleichmaß der Vollkommenheit, Einmütigkeit und Heiligkeit. Diese alle geistigen Ideen in sich schließende unendliche Idee gehorcht der göttlichen Aufsicht, dem unwandelbaren geistigen Gesetz.

Finsternis tritt ein, wenn sich die Erde von der Sonne abwendet. Geistige Finsternis, in der die Sterblichen zu leiden und zu sündigen scheinen, ist die Folge des falschen Glaubens, daß der Mensch sich unabhängig von Gott in seiner eigenen Bahn bewege, und daß er ein eigenes Gemüt habe, in dem sowohl Gutes als auch Böses vorhanden ist. Dies ist jedoch ein Irrtum, wie jeder gewissenhafte Bibelforscher zugeben muß; denn das inspirierte Wort betont die Sündlosigkeit und Vollkommenheit des zu Gottes Bild und Gleichnis geschaffenen Menschen. Außerdem enthält das Neue Testament die vertrauensvolle Versicherung, daß Gott „überschwenglich tun kann über alles, das wir bitten oder verstehen", d. h. Er regiert, was Er geschaffen hat, Er stützt und lenkt und erhält Sein geistiges Bild und Gleichnis, den Menschen. Die geistige Idee kann von dem Gemüt, dessen Widerspiegelung sie ist, nicht abfallen. Dieses unendliche Gemüt schließt in sich die geistigen Ideen, die die ewige Substanz des Menschen und des Weltalls bilden. Geistige Tatsachen sind unwandelbar, und wenn man sie verstehen lernt, kann man sie in der menschlichen Erfahrung beweisen.

Machen wir die Wahrheit, daß das unendliche Gemüt „das Leben und das Licht seiner gesamten unermeßlichen Schöpfung" ist, und daß „Gott Licht ist und in ihm keine Finsternis ist", zur Grundlage unseres Denkens und Handelns! Nehmen wir dann an, es trete die Aufgabe an uns heran, einen Krankheitsfall zu lösen, so wissen wir, daß Krankheit zum Glauben an Leben in der Materie gehört, da die geistigen Ideen oder Eigenschaften des unendlichen Gemüts das ewige Leben des Menschen bilden. Leidet man unter der Annahme von Mangel an Fähigkeit? Intelligenz, Weisheit, Scharfsinn und Wahrnehmung sind Universaleigenschaften, die zu dem durch den Menschen bekundeten Lichte des unendlichen Gemüts gehören. Kein falsches Gesetz der Begrenzung kann die aus Gott, dem unendlichen Gemüt, unaufhörlich hervorgehenden geistigen Ideen je hemmen oder arm machen. In dem Lichte geistigen Verständnisses kann man jedes Prahlen der Wirklichkeit und der Macht des Bösen bloßlegen und zum Schweigen bringen.

Wie düster und freudlos würde die Erde aussehen, wenn Wolken tage- und wochenlang die Wärme und das Licht der Sonne verhüllten! Dies käme jedoch nicht der Düsterkeit und Freudlosigkeit des menschlichen Bewußtseins gleich, wenn es der Erleuchtung durch geistiges Verständnis ermangelte. Wie erleichtert würde sich jedermann fühlen, wenn dann die Sonne schließlich wieder zum Vorschein käme und dem trostlosen Wetter ein Ende machte! Unter dem Einfluß ihrer wohltuenden Wärme und ihres Lichtes würde das Gehen und das Arbeiten leichter fallen. Dämmert das Licht geistigen Verständnisses in dem verfinsterten Bewußtsein auf, so belebt eine solch leuchtende Freudigkeit, eine solch strahlende Wärme, eine solch liebliche Zuversicht das Denken, daß die scheinbaren Übel des sterblichen Daseins uns nicht mehr niederdrücken und beunruhigen; denn wir wissen, daß Gott unser Leben ist, und daß der zu Gottes Bild und Gleichnis geschaffene Mensch nur dem göttlichen Gemüt untertan ist.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

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TEACHERS GROUP VOTES TO OPPOSE CUTS IN SALARY

Military Training in Schools Denounced as Militaristic Gesture

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, July 7—The American Federation of Teachers, the labor union organization of the profession, in convention here recently adopted resolutions opposing salary cuts and urging that merit alone and not a person's economic condition be made the basis for selection of teachers. Discrimination against married women teachers was deplored.

"The actual work of the public school does not diminish but actually increases in periods of depression," said a resolution designed to maintain present salaries in the teaching profession.

"Teachers have already made a contribution to meeting the demands of the economic situation by accepting added responsibility with no added compensation," it said.

In some cities the surplus of teachers has led school boards to advocate wage reductions, according to a resolution introduced by a New York group. These boards should be shown, the convention agreed, that the temporary surplus merely means that a better selection of teachers may be made, providing salaries are raised to, or kept at, a level that will attract the ablest people to the profession.

The federation adopted a series of resolutions favoring international cooperation on the part of the United States and opposing any move that might be construed as a militaristic gesture, from high school military training to matters of national policy.

A resolution to be sent to President Hoover asked him to instruct American delegates to the International Disarmament Conference in Geneva in 1932 "not only to cooperate with every effort looking to disarmament, but to lead the way toward securing permanent world peace." A labor representative on the United States delegation was asked.

To help build up favorable public opinion so essential to the success of the disarmament conference is the teachers' job, Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan, a member of a Washington local, told the conference.

Dr. Henry R. Linville of New York was elected president of the organization to succeed Miss Mary C. Barker of Atlanta, Ga. He was pledged to carry out the policy of his predecessor, which his supporters defined as one of "social idealism." Mrs. Florence Curtis Hanson of Chicago was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

WOMEN PLAN TO CHART WAY TO CAREERS

(Continued from Page 1)

by business and professional women's clubs.

Twenty opportunity schools for Negroes have been established in Arkansas, and night school classes are a California project. The Maine Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs has presented the State with a bookmobile to carry culture into isolated rural communities. Twelve clubs in Wyoming have united to establish commercial classes for girls in a school near Sheridan, and will pay the salary of the instructor.

The organization has now approximately $250,000 in local and state educational loan funds throughout the country. During the past year $80,800 from these funds has been advanced in education loans, and $6100 given outright to girls anxious to secure at least a secondary school background as a preliminary to a business career. Eight hundred and four girls have been helped during the year in this fashion.

Believing that in a period of business depression it is important to keep in school every young person who can obtain the necessary funds, clubs have been encouraged to use the funds to provide an additional year of schooling for prospective business women.

A program looking toward sound vocational advice for students who are prospective business girls has been carried out in many clubs. Des Moines has organized a speakers' bureau to cope with the problems of such girls. Another club has arranged to have school girls visit various places of business to get an idea of the vocational background. Thirty-two clubs report contacts with rural girls, seeking to help them either find employment at home or prepare themselves to meet urban conditions. Farmington, Mich., entertained 126 rural girls at a week-end vocational conference.

One hundred and fifty-five clubs have made a survey of the vocation literature available in their public libraries. During the year a new educational experiment has been launched, a school in print. Regular study courses are offered in the Independent Woman, official magazine of the federation, under the title, "School of the Printed Page." University members in the federation furnish outlines on such varied subjects as art and archæology, economics, and French literature, and serve as an advisory faculty for the school.

During the year income from a $10,000 scholarship fund named for an honorary president, Mrs. Lake Forrest, of Michigan, has been invested in a fellowship for Miss Anne Morrison, who is supervising field work for the study conducted by the federation on the age factor as it affects the employment of business and professional women.

The educational program for the coming two years, if Miss Williams's recommendations are followed, will be the extension of educational funds, added activity in the vocational field with particular reference to the needs of rural girls, and an increase in the scholarship fund, the further receipts are to be used for a research fellowship at a university of high standing.

Occupational Problems

Occupational problems have been discussed by the delegates at a series of informal round tables which began yesterday morning and will continue through today. This morning there was the first in a series of breakfasts featuring federation members in special fields. Today's breakfast honored women judges, of whom there are a dozen in the federation, and it was attended by women lawyers and court clerks and secretaries to judges and lawyers.

The speaker, Judge Camilla Kelley of Memphis, Tenn., said that men on the whole have helped rather than hindered the progress of women and that they "have to whistle to keep their courage up," as they see their special fields and prerogatives taken over by women. Judge Kelley urged the women not to imitate men but to develop their own individuality.

One of the reasons for women's failure to advance as quickly as men in business is that they permit a job "to weight them down," declared Miss Catharine Oglesby of New York City, president of the Bertie Corporation, who is conducting a series of lectures on personal grooming for the convention delegates.

"Women have inherited a tendency to martyrdom," said Miss Oglesby. "Men are released from it. When a woman gets a job she tries to see how much she can do. When a man gets one he tries to see how much he can get done for him. As a consequence the end of the day finds the man ready to go places while the women are more inclined to go home for an evening of light housekeeping, washing or mending."

Miss Oglesby told the women to "adapt their wardrobes to the job," and that "papier-mâché" shoes and spiked heels have gone into the discard along with the black velvet dress and the string of pearls which once were considered the hallmark of success."

Message from Hoover

There will be radio broadcasts from the convention on Thursday evening when Miss Marion H. McClench of Ann Arbor, Mich., national president, will read a message from President Hoover and on Wednesday evening when Miss Lena M. Phillips of New York City, honorary president of the national organization and founder-president of the international federation, will give a message from Lady Astor together with cable replies from a dozen European countries to whom the United States women will send messages early in the evening.

Miss Phillips will lead the party of 45 American women who sail on Saturday for the international convention in Vienna, members of the fourth annual goodwill tour whose travels in Europe have stimulated the formation of a world organization. Several European guests will be honored at the banquet and Miss Phillips will present the international program.

Virginia clubs have an interesting program of entertainment which included a reception last evening for which the Governor's mansion was opened, the guests going later to the capitol where talks on historic Virginia were given. Yesterday the board of directors was entertained at luncheon at the Commonwealth Club and last evening the directors and club presidents were guests at a dinner presided over by Miss Emily Kneubuhl, national executive secretary.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Limerick Program.
5:50 Quaker Puzzleman.
5:55 The Old Painter.
6:00 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:25 Horse Show talk.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Doris Ester, pianist.
7:15 Marguerite Porter, soprano.
7:30 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: "Gettysburg."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; Jack Shilkret's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, National Dairy Virtuosos: Concert orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor and cellist; string quartet.
9:00 NBC, Nash Parade of Progress: historical pageant; Century of Progress World's Fair Band.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man; Earle Spicer, tartiste; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra; South Sea Islanders.
11:00 Forecasts; announcements; news.
11:15 Don Humbert, guitar and songs.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Elks' Massed Band.
5:15 Sport Review; Safety Crusaders.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs," David Lawrence.
6:00 Time; weather; Roadman; Sport review; temperature.
6:15 Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, Amos 'n' Andy.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Ginger Boys male trio.
8:00 Armstrong Quakers: Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; concert orchestra, Don Voorhees, conductor.
8:30 Repertory Theater of the Air.
9:00 NBC, Household Program: Alice Mock, soprano; male quartet; orchestra direction of Adolphe Dumont.
9:30 NBC, "Death Valley Days"; sketch, "High, Wide and Handsome."
10:00 NBC, Popular orchestra and soloists.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 Radio Billboard talk.
10:50 Louie's Hungry Five; skit.
11:00 Time; weather; sport review.
11:15 Scollay Square Stage Show.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 "Summertime Soliloquies."
5:45 The Rhythm Masters.
6:00 "The Voice of Melody."
6:30 Recorded talk.
6:45 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 "The Auction Block"; songs.
7:30 Necco String Ensemble; Lee Bryan.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Pine Tree Melodeers.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Minute Dramas; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Bristoleers: Polly Waters, soprano; Clyde Dangler, tenor; mixed octet.
10:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
10:15 Talk, Amos W. W. Woodcock, director of prohibition.
10:30 CBS, Savino Tone Pictures: soloists; mixed chorus; concert orchestra, Domenico Savino, conductor.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 Shore Gardens Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Romanelli's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Organ and soloist.
5:15 Peggy Rais, popular songs.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Organ recital.
6:00 Evening Musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:00 "Songs We Love to Hear."
7:15 "Etchings in Music."
7:30 Jackson Community Program.
7:45 "Memories of Yesteryear."
8:00 Harmony Hour; guest soloist.
9:00 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
5:15 CBS, "Adventures in Words."
5:30 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
5:45 CBS, Sweetheart Hour, with Ben Alley, tenor.
6:00 CBS, "The Changing Times," Dr. W. F. Honan.
6:15 "Confessions of a Racketeer."
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Voice and piano.
7:30 Crosby Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 CBS, Bon-Bons, female Negro quartet.
8:30 Dinner to Clarence Birdseye, founder of Birdseye Frosted Foods, tendered by Mayor James M. Curley, from Ritz Carlton.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emory Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Asbury Park Orchestra.

LEGION BEGINS SURVEY TO SPUR PUBLIC WORKS

10,000 Posts Asked to Assist in Plan to Improve Unemployment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, July 7—A nation-wide move on the part of the American Legion to do its part toward improving employment conditions through stimulating public works is now under way, it is announced here by Howard P. Savage, chairman of the Legion's National Employment Commission, and past National Commander.

Each of the 10,000 American Legion posts, embracing a membership of 1,000,000 men, Mr. Savage said, has been asked to undertake a survey in its community to determine what works might advantageously be undertaken at this time and how they can be stimulated. This, Mr. Savage points out, may mean bringing pressure on public officials, or it may mean the mobilizing of public sentiment. In many cases, he said, officials are hesitating about needed improvements because they fear the public will not aprove of the expense. Taxpayers are cautious about urging public improvements for the same reason.

But both officials and taxpayers, Mr. Savage said, must be shown that needed public works should be undertaken without any hesitation, first, because it will give employment and, second, because the present lower cost of building justifies it.

"Public work will not only provide employment for labor in the community concerned," he said, "but in the factories where the material used is manufactured, in the mines, or field where the raw material originates, and among the transportation companies.

"If enough communities start this movement the confidence and enthusiasm engendered undoubtedly will have a beneficial effect upon state legislatures in sponsoring needed state projects. The same will apply to Congress and federal officials, if enough states engage in needed work at this time."

Mr. Savage said that although the plans were sent out only 10 days ago, three states have replied that they are wholeheartedly in accord with them. He estimated that it would be about a month before the surveys were undertaken locally, because of the time required for relaying the plans from the state organizations to the county offices, and from there to the local Legion posts.

IN THE SHIP LANES

WHILE transatlantic travel is running approximately 40 per cent below last year in total number of passengers carried, this does not, in itself, imply any lack of sales effort on the part of the steamship lines. It does, however, focus renewed attention upon the frequently discussed prospect of joint advertising as a means of building up the thought of travel to Europe as such.

For some time the ocean carriers have discussed a plan which visualizes the expenditure of $500,000 annually over a period of five years to "sell" Europe to American tourists. Such a campaign would, in no sense, endeavor to promote any one country, nor travel by any particular line, the purpose rather being that of promoting travel as such, with the assurance that every line would share equally in the benefits of such increased patronage as resulted from this advertising.

Joint Advertising

As in other phases of the transportation industry, the steamship lines have never been able to agree upon the exact method of procedure. It is generally understood that one of the difficulties lies in the fact that the International Mercantile Marine Company, while operating several lines to Europe, also maintains the Panama Pacific Line from New York to California. With this conflict of interests it is not so much disposed to promote European traffic at the expense of its California business, as are other lines which do not have the latter affiliation.

The effort to develop such a campaign is not a new undertaking. Railroads have discussed it repeatedly, and have never been able to come to an agreement on it because of competitive practices. The effect of such a step is not that of competing, through joint advertising, with the individual competitive advertising of the participating lines, but rather of supplementing their independent efforts.

In the long run, the traveler's destination is his principal interest, and if he can be sold on that, the rival lines serving that territory will benefit proportionately, in view of the certainty that one person will use one line and another person will favor a different route.

The possibility of a joint advertising compaign of steamship lines to "sell" Europe is an obviously essential step at a time when the ocean routes are overtonnaged through the construction of great liners far in excess of the actual need therefor in a traffic sense.

North German Lloyd Line

An evidence, small as it may seem, of the efficiency which characterizes some of the steamship lines is indicated by the policy recently adopted by the North German Lloyd Line. Instead of having all of its telephone calls at New York routed through the switchboard, it has set up a series of independent numbers reached directly from the outside under various headings. For instance, there is a separate connection for the booking department for the steamship Bremen first class eastbound, and similarly for the steamships Europa and Columbus. For these three ships westbound there is one combined connection.

Second class, cabin, tourist and third class each have their own separate outside numbers, which may be called direct by agents or passengers, thus saving the time necessary in calling the switchboard and being connected in turn with the proper department. All of these departments, of course, are connected also with the company's main switchboard, thus enabling those who are not familiar with the simplified system to be connected with the proper parties without having to make a second call.

Leviathan Week-End Cruise

A week-end cruise has been scheduled for the steamship Leviathan of the United States Lines, leaving New York July 23 and returning four days later. Unlike methods said to obtain on other week-end voyages, the United States Lines plans to maintain this cruise on a dignified plane, with conditions exactly as those which prevail in regular transatlantic service. Evening dress will be expected at dinner. Tables will be regularly assigned, thus averting any scramble for seats.

In announcing the cruise, the United States Lines states that passengers will have an opportunity to see television functioning for the first time at sea, and indeed, for most of them, the first time anywhere. The Leviathan, it was announced, has been the pioneer ship in which a number of innovations have been introduced, among these being the first silent and talking pictures; the first merchant vessel from which an airplane took off; the first to have a brokerage office equipped for regular trading at sea; also, the first in which ship-to-shore telephone service was made available for passengers; the first from which mail was picked up by an airplane at sea and numerous other improvements for the entertainment or service of passengers.

The attraction which a transatlantic ship possesses in the thought of persons removed from seaboard is evidenced in the movement of a special tour from Minneapolis to New York, coming over the Burlington and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads, numbering 500 persons. One of the high-spots of the sight-seeing in New York which was held out to prospective tourists was an inspection and entertainment on board the Leviathan.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, July 9

Albert Ballin (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Lapland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Scythia, Cunard, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool; General von Steuben, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen; Saturnia, Cosulich, for Naples, Trieste; President Pierce, Dollar, for Orient via California ports; Venezuela, Panama Mail, for Los Angeles, San Francisco.

Friday, July 10

American Trader, American Merchant, for London.

Saturday, July 11

Ile de France, for Plymouth, Havre; Columbus (12:05 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Adriatic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; St. Louis, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Cameronia, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Volendam (12:05 a. m.), Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Virginia, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Southern Cross, Munson, for east coast South America; Santa Ines, Grace, for west coast South America.

Tuesday, July 14

Excalibur, American Export, for Alexandria.

FROM BOSTON

Friday, July 10

Scythia, Cunard, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, July 9

Montclare, Canadian Pacific, for Havre, London, Antwerp.

Friday, July 10

Minnedosa, Canadian Pacific, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Andania, Cunard, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Ascania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

FROM QUEBEC

Saturday, July 11

Empress of Australia, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Friday, July 10

President Adams, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Saturday, July 11

Maiolo, Matson, for Honolulu; Taiyo Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient; Colombia, Panama Mail, for New York.

Wednesday, July 15

Maui, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, July 11

Wilhelmina, Lasseo, for Honolulu.

Monday, July 13

Colombia, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Saturday, July 11

President Jefferson, American Mail, for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, July 9

Columbus, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Friday, July 10

Berengaria, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Caledonia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry; Hamburg, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, July 11

Lafayette, French, from Havre, Plymouth.

Sunday, July 12

Statendam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Dresden, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Cobh.

Monday, July 13

American Banker, American Merchant, from London; Samaria, Cunard, from Liverpool, Belfast; Caronia, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre, Cobh; Conte Biancamano, Lloyd Sabaudo, from Genoa, Napies; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Baltic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway; Santa Barbara, Grace, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, July 14

Olympic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Pennland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax; Bergensfjord, Norwegian America, from Oslo, Bergen; Drottningholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg.

Wednesday, July 15

Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Paris, French, from Havre, Plymouth.

DUE BOSTON

Sunday, July 12

Baltic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, July 9

Ventura, Matson, from Sydney; Maiolo, Matson, from Honolulu.

Monday, July 13

California, Panama Pacific, from New York; President Cleveland, Dollar, from New York.

Tuesday, July 14

President Wilson, Dollar, from Orient.

Wednesday, July 15

Manoa, Matson, from Honolulu; Chichibu Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Friday, July 10

City of Los Angeles, Lassco, from Honolulu.

Saturday, July 11

California, Panama Pacific, from New York; President Cleveland, Dollar, from New York.

DUE SEATTLE

Friday, July 10

Shidzuoka Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient.

Tuesday, July 14

President Lincoln, American Mail, from Orient.

Industrial Data Collection Urged

As a barrier to future business depressions, the Massachusetts Emergency Committee on Unemployment, in its final report, urges the State to adopt some plan for the permanent collection of data on industrial and employment conditions throughout the Commonwealth.

In furtherance of its proposal, the committee, headed by James J. Phelan, outlines a plan of cooperative action between the State, industry, and relief organizations for registration and classification of the unemployed. Without such data, the committee states, it is practically impossible intelligently to direct governmental and business interests as to the course of action to be taken when industrial skies are clouded.

To parallel this procedure, the committee urges the formulation of a long-term planning program for the regulation of public works construction according to the stress of conditions. Under this system, the committee explains, a certain amount of construction could always be held in reserve to be launched when depressions loom.

The report contains 100 pages of maps, diagrams, correspondence sent and received by the committee during its more than six months of work, and a comprehensive summary of its general activities.

Revised Airport Plans Approved

Revised plans to give the East Boston airport an A-1-A rating were approved yesterday by Mayor James M. Curley, who announced abandonment of the project to extend the airport to Governor's Island because of the unsatisfactory demands made by the Federal Government.

The new plans include expansion of the landing field to 300 acres through reclamation of tidal lands and construction of a hydroplane ramp on the harbor side of the port. The work, according to the plans, will be started in 30 days and will be completed within six months at a cost of $700,000, $500,000 below the amount authorized by the City Council recently.

The extension of the port to Governor's Island will not be considered, the Mayor said, until the Federal Government agrees to pay some of the cost.

VETERANS ELECT HEAD

NASHUA, N. H., July 6 (AP)—Michael M. O'Connor of Manchester yesterday was elected commander of the New Hampshire Department, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Mrs. Catherine Sharron of Derry was elected president of the auxiliary.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Quaker Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cherrio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Brooklyn, Fred Hoey, reporter.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
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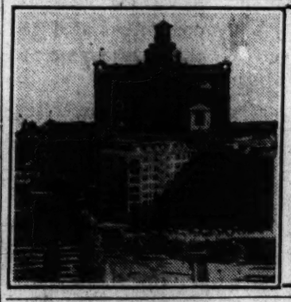

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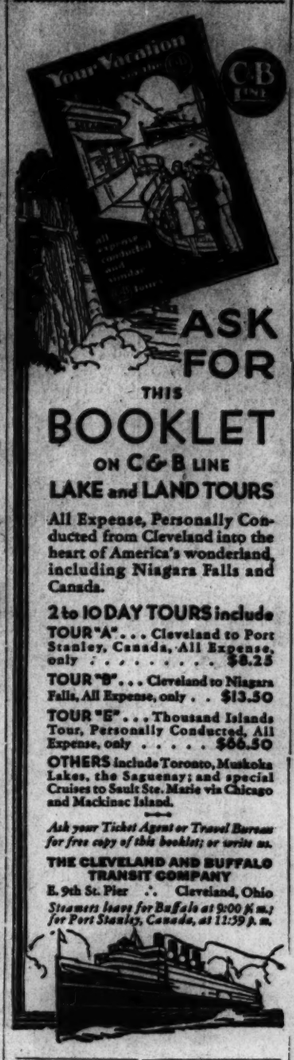

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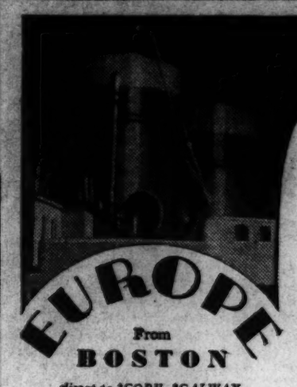

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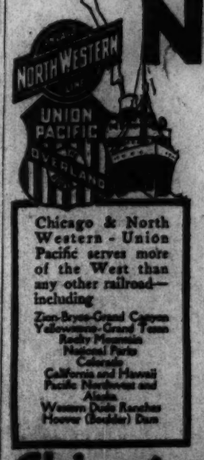

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PROFIT-TAKING ENCOURAGED BY PRICE ADVANCE

Stock Market More Active —Leading Issues Are Heavy Losers

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Traders were so anxious to cash in on the good news of the international debt accord that the stock market turned distinctly reactionary after an opening bulge today.

Advances of 1 to more than 3 points chalked up in the first few minutes of trading had been replaced by net losses of 1 to more than 6 by early afternoon.

Selling that was particularly active in the last hour depressed stocks sharply.

Profits were taken quickly on the announcement of the debt settlement, with the result that leading shares developed substantial losses. United States Steel, American Telephone and Union Pacific tumbled 5 points, while New York Central and Allied Chemical lost 7.

Auburn's drop was 20, and J. I. Case's 10. Many favorites slumped between 3 and 4 points.

Sales exceeded 3,000,000 shares.

The market had been generally expected to follow some such pattern on news of a final Franco-American agreement, although the reaction came somewhat quicker, and was a little sharper, than most traders had looked for. Profit-taking on the bulge had been so widely advocated by advisory services and brokers, however, that the abrupt decline was easily explained.

"Selling on the good news" is an old custom in Wall Street, especially when the news has been expected for some time. Traders reason that once a favorable development has finally been accomplished, it is no longer a stimulating influence in the market, and profits should be taken.

The market now faces the publication of second quarter earnings statements, which may cause some irregularity during the rest of July. It is felt, nevertheless, that several corporations which have considered dividend reductions will decide to maintain the current rates at the coming quarterly meetings, deferring changes until some measure of the autumn trade upturn can be taken.

Stage Set for Recovery

Important banking quarters explained that the reaction of the market should by no means be interpreted as reflecting any cooling of enthusiasm over the debt moratorium. Wall Street feels that the stage has been set for business recovery, although it may be slow. Foreign banking difficulties continue to come to light, but the debt holiday will facilitate taking care of such situations. Today it was reported that a $20,000,000 credit from the Bank for International Settlements had ameliorated the situation in Hungary, where the Hungarian General Credit Bank had been embarrassed by inability to obtain a prolongation of credits from Amsterdam.

Although the Reichsbank arranged for the use of the $50,000,000 credit extended by the International Acceptance Bank of New York group, further extensions may be necessary later. While the $100,000,000 credit extended by the Federal Reserve in coöperation with European central banks was announced as expiring July 16, it is understood that the credit has been made available to a considerable extent by the discounting of 90-day bills, so that it will not wholly mature for some time.

It is understood that the Reichsbank must give aid to several banking institutions in Germany of moderate size, but important difficulties are not expected.

Credit remains stringent in Berlin, with call money quoted from 8 to 10 per cent, and foreign withdrawals have not wholly ceased, although immediate cessation was scarcely to have been expected.

Bonds Higher

The bond market responded to the agreement on the intergovernmental debts moratorium today with a general price advance and increased activity.

Higher prices were most apparent in foreign obligations but the gains were general among corporate domestic loans also. Issues of the United States Government declined irregularly on a moderate turnover.

German 5½s of 1965 were buoyant at the opening and sales of them during the first hour approximated $250,000 par value. This fast pace was checked however, and a settling of prices developed. German 7s, German Central Agricultural Bank 6s of October 1960, San Paulo 7s of 1940, Australian 5s of 1957, Brazilian 6½s of 1926-57, Colombian 6s of October 1961, Chilean 6s of 1960 and French 7s moved ahead.

Stock-privilege obligations were generally higher on the early sales in sympathy with the strength in stocks, but they lost some of their gains subsequently.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 7	Last July 6
14¼	3½	..	Abitibi Pow & P	400	4¼	4	4¼	4⅛
53	15	..	Abitibi pf	100	18½	18½	18½	..
33½	11⅛	1	Adams Express	1700	16¾	15½	15¾	16¾
82	83½	5	Adams Exp pf	40	88	88	88	..
108¾	70¾	3	Air Reduction	4000	87¾	85⅛	86	87
10⅝	3¼	..	Airway Elec App	400	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
20½	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	34000	14½	13⅝	14	13⅝
8½	3	..	Albany PW Pap	300	8¼	8	8	..
13¾	4½	..	Allegheny Corp	6000	8¾	7⅞	7¾	8
58¾	20⅛	2½	Allegh pf ww EXT	100	37	37	37	..
99	31	6½	Allegh pf ww XL	100	39	39	39	33½
46¼	28½	1.30	Allegheny Steel	15	30	30	30	..
183¾	63¾	6½	Allied Chem	8100	131¾	121½	126¼	130
23¾	18⅜	2	Allis Chalmers	600	28⅞	25½	25½	29¾
23	11½	3	Amerada	400	20⅛	18⅝	18⅝	20
29⅜	11⅛	..	Am Ag Ch Del	300	16	15	15	16¾
62¾	34⅜	.37	Am Bank Note	100	41½	41½	41½	..
4⅝	1⅞	..	Am Beet Sugar	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
88	20¼	2.40	Am Brake S&F	100	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31½
13⅜	8⅜	..	Am Brown Boveri	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
139¾	62¼	.5†	Am Can	39400	113¾	106⅛	108¾	112⅜
38¾	14	1	Am Car & Fdry	100	20	20	20	..
88	69¾	7	Am Car & F pf	30	85⅞	84⅝	85⅜	86
43¾	15	2	Am Chain	400	20	19⅞	19⅞	..
48⅝	33½	.3†	Am Chicle	1500	42¾	42	42	44
31¼	10	.80	Am Colortype	400	13¾	13	13⅜	..
14½	5⅞	..	Am Com Alcohol	1600	8	8¼	8⅛	8
33⅛	18⅛	..	Am European	400	25	24	24	25½
51⅜	21⅜	..	Am & For Pow	113800	36¾	33⅜	33¾	37¼
90	74	6	Am & For Pow 6	100	81	81	81	..
100	85¼	7	Am & For Pow 7	100	90	90	90	90
79½	46⅜	..	Am & For Pw 5pf	700	63	60	60	60
10⅝	6¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
30	10½	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	23½	23½	23¼	23½
31⅜	18¾	.2	Am Ice	700	25½	24	24	25¼
36	9¼	..	Am International	4800	16¾	14¼	14¼	15⅛
1½	1⅛	..	Am La France	700	1	1	1	1
30¾	13⅛	1	Am Locomotive	400	18⅝	18⅛	18½	19¼
84⅝	69	7	Am Loco pf	200	75½	75½	75⅛	75
23¾	8¼	..	Am Metal	400	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
84⅞	30¾	1	Am Power & Lt	39000	41¼	36⅛	36⅜	40
102	88	6	Am P&L 6%	100	91¼	91½	91¼	..
85	74	5	Am P&L pf sta	500	75½	74½	74½	..
21⅛	11⅛	.60	Am Radiator	4300	14⅞	13⅜	13⅝	14
37⅝	15½	..	Am Rolling Mill	3900	33⅞	31⅛	31⅛	33½
1⅝	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
58½	24⅝	2	Am Smelt & Ref	1500	38⅛	36⅝	36⅞	38½
4½	1¼	..	Am Solvents & C	400	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
31¼	11⅛	1	Am Steel Fdries	300	18⅛	16⅝	16¼	18
60	42	.5	Am Sugar Ref	400	55¼	54	54	54½
108½	96	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	106	106	106	106
201¾	154½	9	Am Tel & Tel	13200	183¾	172¾	177¾	182
80¾	40⅜	3	Am Wat W&E	3100	55	50¼	51	80½
107	98¾	6	Am Wat pf 6	200	99	99	99	..
79	38	3	Am WW&E ct	100	50	50	50	51
11⅞	5¼	..	Am Woolen	400	7¼	7	7	7
39½	20¾	..	Am Woolen pf	400	30¼	29	29	..
4	1½	..	Am Writ Pap ct	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
8¾	3⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	6	5¾	5¾	..
43¼	18⅜	1½	Anaconda Cop	43900	30½	27½	28	29⅝
36	19⅛	2.40	Archer Cop	200	23	23	23	..
18	8	..	Archer Daniels	1200	11	10½	10⅝	10¾
4½	1½	..	Armour Ill A	1300	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
2¾	1	..	Armour Ill B	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
47	10⅛	..	Armour Ill pf	200	15⅜	15	15	15½
9	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	900	8½	7	7	7½
8¾	3⅜	..	Artloom Corp	40	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
28⅞	5¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	9¾	8	8	9¾
29⅝	16¼	2½	Asso Dry Goods	400	22½	21	21	22⅝
84	80	7	Asso Dry G 2pf	300	85	84	84	..
203⅜	132¾	10	Atchison T &SF	2300	169½	159½	160	168½
108¼	100½	5	Atchison pf	400	105½	103½	103½	..
120	78	7	Atl Coast Line	400	90	90	90	..
23⅜	11⅛	1	Atl Refining	3700	16⅜	15¼	15½	16
295½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	17500	192½	166¼	169¾	188
2¼	1	..	Austin Nichols	100	1	1	1	..
24⅞	18⅜	.3	Austin Nichols A	50	28	28	27½	..
2½	1	..	Auto Sales	400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1½
6⅛	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	800	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾

—B—

27⅞	9⅛	..	Baldwin Loco	1300	16⅜	14⅝	14⅜	16
104½	70	7	Baldwin Loco pf	20	78	78	78	..
87⅞	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	1500	62⅝	57	57⅞	61⅜
80½	65½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	100	71	71	71	70¼
66¾	47	3½	Bangor & Aroos	400	56	55	55	..
14½	5¾	1	Banrsdall A	3700	8¾	7⅞	8	8⅝
81	53½	4	Beatrice Cream	300	60¼	59¼	60	62½
80¾	77½	4.13	Belg Nat Rys pf	200	77¾	77½	77½	..
25½	14¼	1	Bendix Aviation	7100	21½	19	19	20⅞
46¼	31¾	2	Best & Co	400	38½	37¼	37¾	39
70⅜	38½	4	Bethlehem Steel	25200	53⅜	48½	49⅛	52⅜
123⅞	96⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	400	111¾	111½	111½	..
29	16	1	Blaw Knox	400	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¾
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	600	34¾	32	32¼	34¼
76½	47	3†	Borden	7400	60¼	58⅛	59	60⅛
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	1800	20½	18⅜	18½	19⅝
22¾	11¼	1½†	Briggs Mfg	9800	14⅞	13⅜	13¾	14
24½	15	2	Briggs & Strat	200	17⅛	17	17	..
69⅜	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	1300	61½	59	59⅝	61
94½	85⅜	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	91	87½	88	90½
13⅜	7⅛	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
64¾	51⅜	5	Brooklyn Q pf	200	64½	62¼	63	..
129⅜	98	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	113	111¼	111¼	..
15	8	..	Brunswick Balke	200	9	8¾	8¾	10
20⅞	11¾	1	Bucyrus Erie	200	13⅜	13	13	..
5⅜	2½	..	Budd Mfg	200	4¼	4	4	..
13	7⅛	1	Budd Wheel	300	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	..
32¼	19⅞	..	Bircroths Add	200	23¾	23	24	25¾
31	11½	2½	Bush Terminal	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	..
2⅜	1⅛	..	Butte Cop&Zinc	1300	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	3⅜
69¾	23⅜	..	Byers	3000	37⅜	33¼	33½	36⅞
106⅞	80	7	Byers pf	50	95¾	95¼	95¾	..

—C—

53	20½	2	Calif Packing	200	25⅜	25¼	25¼	..
⅛	½	..	Callahan Z&L	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
11⅜	5	..	Calumet&Hecla	500	8	7½	7½	7½
45	20⅞	.3	Canada Dry	1600	43	40½	40¾	41⅞
45⅜	24⅛	1¼	Canadian Pacific	4400	27⅞	26⅜	26½	27⅜
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	21	21	21	..
16	9½	..	Capital Admin	100	16	16	16	..
121½	59½	6	Case Thresh	78700	90¼	79	79½	88⅞
116	95	7	Case Thresh pf	20	100	100	100	..
52½	21⅛	3	Caterpillar Trac	700	26	22	22	24⅞
16	8⅞	..	Celanese Corp	200	13½	13	13	12⅝
27⅞	14	..	Celotex Co pf	20	19½	19½	19½	18½
13⅜	3⅝	..	Celotex ct	100	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	..
24⅞	17⅞	1½	Central Aguirre	300	23½	22	22½	23⅞
6¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	200	5	5	5	..
20¼	12	1½	Cerro de Pasco	200	20⅝	18½	18½	..
7¼	2¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝
25¾	7⅝	..	Chesbr Cab Mfg	200	11⅜	10¾	10¾	11⅜
54⅛	27½	.3	Chesapeake Corp	200	42	38	38	41
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	3600	38½	35½	35½	38
7⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt West	200	7¼	6½	6¾	7¼
26⅞	15⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf	3300	27½	24½	24½	26½
8⅞	3⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	6½	6	6	6
15⅞	4¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	300	10½	9¾	9¾	10¼
45½	25	4	Chi & N'western	2400	34	32½	32½	..
35	15½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	500	21	20⅜	21	20
65½	22½	5	Chi Rock Isl & P	2400	46½	42¼	42¼	46
9	1¼	..	Chi R I & P 6%	100	69¾	69¾	69¾	..
101	50	7	Chi R I & P 7%	200	74¼	74	74	..
23	17	.5	Chi Yellow Cab	10	19	19	19	19½
33¾	17⅜	2.40	Childs Company	200	22	21¼	21¼	22⅜
25⅜	12½	1	Chrysler	80200	24⅜	21⅜	22⅜	24½
36⅜	19⅜	3.60§	City Ice & Fuel	100	31½	31⅛	31⅛	31½
4⅜	2	..	City Stores	300	3⅛	3	3	3
34½	24	.3	Cluett Peabody	400	32	31½	31½	..
170	133	.7	Coca Cola	100	145½	145½	145½	146½
50½	43	2.50	Colgate Palm-P	200	45	45	45	45
104⅛	101¾	.6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	103	103	103	103
17½	9	..	Collins & Aikman	1600	16¼	14	14	15½
34	17	.7	Collins & A pf	100	34	34	34	..
52¼	43¼	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	600	16⅜	16	16	18
45⅝	20⅜	.2§	Columbia Gas	15500	34⅞	31½	32	35¼
100⅛	96	.6	Columbia G pf A	400	100	100	100	105½
90½	88¾	.5	Columbia G pf B	100	90½	90	90	..
11⅜	6	.56	Col Graph ct	18200	10⅞	9⅜	9⅝	10¼
111¾	65	.57	Columbian Carb	4200	81	73¾	74½	80½
16⅜	6	.56	Columbia Graph	17500	11⅜	9⅝	9⅝	10½
23¾	13	2	Comm Credit	400	18¼	18½	18¼	17⅞
135⅞	30⅜	3	Comm Cred A	100	35	35	35	..
34	22	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	26¼	26	26¼	..
90	82	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	85½	85½	85½	..
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	2600	15½	14	14½	15
1⅜	⅝	.40	Conwith & So	8100	⅞	8½	⅞	8⅝
100⅜	90	6	Conwith & S 6pf	800	96	95½	96	95⅞
12¾	6⅞	..	Congoleum Nairn	200	11⅝	10¾	10¾	11¾
15	5¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	8	8	8	7¾
18⅞	10½	2	Consol Film I pf	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
109⅝	82¾	6	Consol Gas	5500	99⅝	94⅜	94¾	98⅝
106⅛	101½	5	Consol Gas pf	400	105	105	105	105½
15⅞	11½	1	Consol Laundries	400	13½	13¼	13¼	..
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	1700	⅝	½	½	⅝
3	1⅛	..	Container B	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
30	9¼	..	Cont Baking A	1500	16¼	15	15	15½
3⅜	1¼	..	Cont Baking B	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
77½	44⅞	.8	Cont Baking pf	300	61⅜	59⅛	59	59⅞
62⅜	40⅜	2½	Cont Can	4400	53⅜	51¼	51½	53
51⅞	34	2.40	Cont nsurance	400	44¾	42	42	44
4½	2¼	..	Cont Motors	200	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
12	5	..	Cont Oil	7200	9	7¾	8	8⅜
12	3½	..	Cont Shares	5400	5½	5	5	5½
86⅝	55⅞	.3§	Corn Products	700	74½	70⅜	70¾	72½
18	6¼	..	Coty	200	9⅞	8⅝	8⅝	9¼
34½	26½	.2†	Cream of Wheat	300	28	27¾	27¾	..
19⅜	12¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	18½	18½	18½	19
8¾	3⅛	..	Crosley Radio	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
38⅛	18½	2.40	Crown Cork & S	100	24	24	24	..
63	30⅜	..	Crucible Steel	2200	46¾	44½	44½	46⅜
106	80	7	Crucible Steel pf	10	89	89	89	90
5⅜	2	..	Cuba Co	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
57⅞	2½	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	5	4¾	4¾	..
2⅜	5⅞	..	Cuban Cane Pr	200	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1½	¼	..	Cuban Dom S	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
48⅞	35¾	4	Cudahy Packing	200	40¾	40½	40½	40
100	69	4	Curtis Publishing	100	72	72	72	..
118⅝	112½	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	113½	113½	113½	113½
5⅞	2⅛	..	Curtis Wright	6300	3½	3⅛	3⅜	3⅝
8½	3	..	Curtis-Wright A	200	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
41	17½	..	Cutler Hammer	200	22¼	20¼	20¼	23⅛

—D—

23	9¾	..	Davison Chem	200	13½	12⅜	12½	13
22	19⅜	1.40	Deere & Co pf	500	20	20	20	20
157½	107½	9	Del & Hudson	100	130	130	130	..
102	45¼	4	Del Lack & W	600	68	60½	60½	..
145	140¾	8	Detroit Edison	200	155	155	152	..
19⅛	11	1.20	Deere & Rer A	800	14½	14	14	..
23	14⅞	..	Diamond Match	4600	20½	19½	19½	20¼
27¾	24⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	100	27	27	27	27¾
13½	8⅛	1	Dome Mines	200	11⅝	11½	11½	11¼
24	14¼	1.20	Dominion Stores	1400	22⅜	21⅜	21⅜	22
21¼	18½	..	Douglas Air	600	19⅞	18½	18½	..
107	71	.4†	Du Pont de Nem	14400	91¾	86¾	86¾	90

—E—

185¾	118	.5	Eastman Kodak	1000	152¾	143½	145¾	150
21⅞	9¼	1.80	Eaton Axle & Spg	3400	17⅞	14	15	16½
74⅜	34½	.6	Elec Auto-Lite	12700	45½	41⅜	42	44½
4½	3	..	Elec Boat	200	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
60¾	30½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	17800	44¼	40¾	40¾	42¾
108⅛	92⅜	7	Elec Pow & L pf	200	99¾	99¼	99¼	99⅝
66	49⅛	5	Elec Stor Battery	800	54½	52⅜	52⅝	..
41	30	5	Endicott Johnson	700	39¼	38¼	38½	40
35⅜	27	2½	Equitable Off Big	100	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¾
39¾	13½	..	Erie RR	400	25½	23⅜	23½	25¾
45½	25	4	Erie RR 1pf	100	33⅜	33½	33½	35⅛
12¾	5½	..	Eureka Vacuum	200	6	5¾	5¾	..

—F—

12	4¾	..	Fairbanks pf ct	20	5	5	5	..
26	15½	..	Fed Dept Stores	100	24	24	24	..
49⅞	18	1½†	Fed L & Trac	300	35	35	35	35
15⅛	4½	..	Fed Screw W	100	6½	5½	5½	6½
30	11¼	2.40	Fed Water Serv	400	17⅜	15½	17⅜	17½
36½	36¼	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	100	48	48	48	..
21½	13	1	Firestone T&R	300	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	..
89	41	2½	First Nat Stores	300	64¾	63¼	63¼	64½
⅞	⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	800	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
64½	21½	2	Foster-Wheeler	400	29½	28¼	28⅝	30
32½	20½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	200	28¼	27¼	27¼	28
17½	4¼	..	Foundation	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
38⅝	11⅜	4	Fox Film A	1800	20¾	19	19	20¼
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas	1200	28⅜	27⅜	27⅜	28

—G—

2⅜	⅝	..	Gardner Motor	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
73⅛	53⅞	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	61½	59¾	59¾	61¾
47	15½	3	Gen Asphalt	300	26	23½	22½	26
29⅝	17½	2	Gen Baking	200	21	20	20	21¼
65	27⅛	1	Gen Cable pf	400	42	40	40	43¾
54⅜	36	1.60	Gen Electric	29900	44⅞	43¼	43¾	44½
12⅜	11½	.60	Gen Elec p	100	11¼	11½	11½	11⅜
56	43	3	Gen Foods	1200	49¾	48¾	48¾	49¼
8½	4⅛	.30	Gen Gas & E A	400	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	5
50	36	3	Gen Mills	300	38¾	37½	38¾	38¾
100	98	6	Gen Mills pf	100	98	98	98	96½
48	31½	3	Gen Motors	165800	39¾	37	37½	39⅝
103¼	89⅜	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	103¾	103	102¾	102
31	15	2½	Gen Print Ink	20	24½	24½	24½	24⅝
84½	46½	5	Gen Ry Signal	100	52½	52½	52½	..

—H—

9⅜	4¼	..	Hahn Dept Sto	400	6¼	5¾	5¾	6¼
19⅜	13	1	Hall Printing	100	16	15	15	16
10½	1	..	Hartman Corp A	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
113¼	71	7	Harvester Pow pf	10	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¾
103¾	63¼	5	Hershey Choc	900	86	86	86	..
104	83	5	Hershey Choc pf	300	103½	101½	101½	..
19⅛	5⅜	..	Hollander	50	18¾	18¼	18¼	18⅜
9¾	4¼	..	Hoodaille Her B	400	5¾	5¼	5¼	5½
68½	27	..	Houston Oil	2400	46⅞	40	40	46
14⅛	6	..	Houston Oil new	1400	10	9⅝	9⅝	10
85	58¼	4	Household Fin pf	100	89	89	89	89½
209½	12	3	Howe Sound	1400	33½	32¼	32¾	33
44⅞	33⅜	3½	Hudson & Man	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	40
20	11	1	Hudson Motor	1500	15¼	14¼	14¼	15½
13⅛	5⅜	..	Hupp Motors	1100	8	7½	7½	8½

—I—

69	41⅜	4	Ill Central	300	51	51	51	..
4⅝	2	..	Indian Refining	100	3½	3½	3½	..
60	21⅜	4	Indus Rayon	200	33⅛	30⅜	30⅝	..
182	74	4	Ingersoll-Rand	400	106	106	100	..
11⅜	4¼	..	Inspiration Cop	800	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	8
34	19⅛	..	Interboro Rap T	1300	22	20¼	20¼	23
3½	1⅜	..	Int Agr Corp	100	2	2	2	..
172¾	117	.6†	Int Business M	2200	132¾	121	121	147½
63⅜	27½	4	Int Cement	100	36	36	36	35¼
4	1¼	..	Int Combustion	400	2¾	1⅞	1⅞	2
39¾	12	..	Int Combus pf	100	18	18	18	..
60⅜	38⅝	2½	Int Harvester	3400	47¾	43¾	43¾	46
143⅛	131	7	Int Harvester pf	400	134½	134½	134½	..
31	16¾	2b	Int Hydroelec	400

MUCH ACTIVITY DISPLAYED BY MARTS ABROAD

Much Strength in Stocks on London, Paris, Berlin Exchanges

LONDON, July 7 (AP)—Considerable activity and excitement prevailed on the stock exchange today on the strength of news that the war debt question had been settled in Paris.

Dealers and brokers dashed into the city earlier than usual and started business before the house opened in expectation of an influx of orders which had been held up by delay in reaching the accord.

All departments were strong, and internationals were prominent with sharp rises. German bonds were transatlantic favorites on bear covering and buying from the Continent and the United States. Some profit-taking eased the quotations in the first hour, but prices were well over yesterday's marks.

Brazil Tractions rose from 23¾ to 25¼; Hydros from 23¾ to 25½; Steels from 106½ to 108; Radios from 21¾ to 22; Nickels from 16¾ to 17⅜.

German 7 per cent bonds went from 97¼ to 98½ and 99, while German 5½ per cent bonds were marked at 74 and 73½ as compared with 70¾ yesterday.

The improvement spread to British bonds, oils, mines and industrials, all of which were fractionally better. The foreign exchange market reflected a better feeling with German marks quoted at 20.50 contrasted with yesterday's 20.52, while the New York cable transfer rate was ⅛ better at 4.86⅛.

BERLIN, July 7 (AP)—The Boerse opened with a rally in all departments today on the strength of the adoption of an international war debt holiday. Time money was 1 per cent lower at 8 to 10½ per cent.

After some fluctuations, during which gains of 5 to 10 points were registered by a score of leading stocks, the Boerse settled down to a firm tendency with prices 1 to 5 points better.

Public buying was on a small scale, however, most of the orders coming from abroad, notably from England.

PARIS, July 7 (AP)—News of the Franco-American debt accord was received on the Bourse today with great satisfaction. Wide buying produced a general upward movement.

After first prices were fixed, profit-taking halted the rise, and trading diminished gradually, but the situation up to the close remained better than yesterday.

BRUSSELS, July 7 (AP)—Canadian and copper stocks reacted favorably on the Brussels stock exchange today to the Franco-American debt accord. Most of the rest of the list also moved upward.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
Four to six months	1½@2	1½@2

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	29¾c	29¾c
Bar silver in London	13⅝d	13⅝d
Bar gold in London	84s 10½d	84s 10½d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1 @ ⅞
60 days	1 @ ⅞
90 days	1 @ ⅞
4 months	1⅛@1
5 months	1⅛@1¼
6 months	1⅛@1¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	6%
Boston	2	Budapest	7
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	6
Cleveland	2½	Helsingfors	6
Dallas	3	Lisbon	7½
Kansas City	3	Copenhagen	3½
Minneapolis	3½	London	2½
New York	1½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	4
Richmond	3	Prague	4
San Francisco	2½	Paris	2
St. Louis	2½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Rome	5½
Berlin	7	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	7½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.86⅛	$4.86⅜	$4.8665
Cables	4.86⅝	4.86⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0391⅛	.0391⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1397	.1394⅛	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅛	.0523⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.2373	.2372	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1406	.1406	.1407
Ca'ch'via—crown	.0296⅝	.0296⅛	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2679	.2678	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0251⅞	.0251⅞	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4026	.4024	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1746	.1746	.1749
Norway—krone	.2679⅛	.2678	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.193
Spain—peseta	.0955	.0947	.193
Sweden—krona	.2682½	.2681	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1939½	.1938½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177	.0177	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2600	.2593¾	
Shanghai—tael	.3237½	.3250	*
India—rupee	.3610	.3616	.3650
Japan—yen	.4940	.4940	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4982½	.4987½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5631¼	.5637½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3177	.3212	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0750	.0760	.1196
Chile—peso	.1210	.1208	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.2800	.2785	.40
Uruguay—peso	.5875	.5900	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅞	.99⅛	1.00

*Par unsettled.

BURLINGTON GROSS

June gross revenue of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad is estimated at around $9,333,000, an indicated decrease of 14.3 per cent from actual gross of $10,897,419 reported for the corresponding month last year.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	99	99
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	76	75
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	78	76
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	34	31¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	83¾	83
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	101⅝	100⅝
Amer Ice Co 6s '53	84	84
Amer Inter 5½s '49	87½	87
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '48	39	39
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103	102¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105	104½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	135	135
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅞	106⅞
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	108⅜	107¾
Amer T&s 5s '65	106⅝	106⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110⅝	110⅝
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	60	60
Armour & Co 4½s '39	81¾	81¼
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	71	70¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	100	99¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	118	118⅜
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '63	104⅝	104⅜
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	88	88
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	45	45
Atlanta & Yadkin 4s '49	60½	60½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	89½	89½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	86	86
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	84	84
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	100⅜	100⅜
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	91¾	91½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	100⅛	100⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	103⅜	103⅜
BaltBalt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	107½	107½
Balt & Ohio 5s Series D 2000	100⅞	100⅝
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	108⅝	108⅝
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108	108
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103⅝	103⅝
Boston & Maine 5s '55	100	100
Boston & Maine 5s '67	99⅝	99
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	96¾	96¾
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	81	81
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	107	107
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	102	102
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41 cn	63½	63½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	105	105
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	90½	90½
Bklyn Un Gas 6s	121	121
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	105¾	105¾
Byw & B Ave cn	7	7
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	98	98
Bur Cr N 5s	102	102
By Products Coke 5½s '45	98	97½
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	105¼	105¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	101	100⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	101⅝	101⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	102½	102½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	108⅝	108⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	108⅝	108⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '89	106⅛	106⅜
Can North 4½s '35	102⅛	102
Can North deb 6½s '46	119⅝	119⅝
Can Pacific deb 4s	88⅛	88½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100¼	100
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98½	98½
Can Pacific 5s '54	102⅞	102⅞
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103⅜	103
Ce Pacific TBL 1st 4s '54	97	97
Certainteed 5½s '48	49	48
Ches Corp 5s '47	99	99
Ches & O cv 4½s A '63	103⅛	103⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	105⅛	105½
Ches & O con 5s '39	106⅝	106⅝
Ches & O 4½s B	103¼	103¼
Chic & NA 1st 4s '89	97⅛	97⅛
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	99⅜	99⅜
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	99	99
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	103⅝	103⅝
Chicago Dist El Gen 4s	104¼	104¼
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	34	34
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	105¼	105¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	67½	66⅞
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	83	83
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts B '89	93⅜	93⅜
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 3000	27½	26
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	66⅛	65
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	77	77
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	86½	86½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	83½	83½
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	81	79¼
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	92½	92
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	106⅞	106⅛
Chicago Railway 5s '27	61¼	61¼
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	89⅜	89⅜
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	94¾	94¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	81¼	81
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	115½	115½
Chile Copper 5s '47	89	89
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	97	96⅝
Clev CC&SL 4½s E '77	94½	94½
Clev Lor & W 5s '33	101¼	101¼
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	87	87
Colo Industrial 5s '34	80	80
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	98	97¾
Columbia Gas & El 5s '52 Apr	99¼	99¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99	99
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	99⅞	99½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106½	106½
Con Gas 4½s	102¼	101¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	36	35½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103¾	103¾
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	93½	93½
Crown Will Paper 6s '51	88	88
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	10	10
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	39½	38½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	105⅛	105⅛
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97½	96⅝
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105	105
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	94⅝	94½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	96	96
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	64¾	64
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	103½	103½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103½	103½
Detroit Ed 5s '58	107¾	107¾
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	99½	89½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	91½	91¼
Dul & I Rangs 5s '37	103¾	103¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104⅛	104⅛
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	37	37
Elgin Joliet & East 1st	107	107
Erie RR gen 4s '96	86½	86½
Erie RR rfg 5s '67	81¾	80½
Erie RR gen lien	77	77
Erie RR gen 5s '75	81¼	80½
Ged Lt & Trac 5s '42 stk	93¾	93¾
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	28	28
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	75	75
Fla East Coast 5s '74	21½	21½
Gal Hous & Hen 5s '33	40	40
Gannett 6s '43	73	72
Gen Baw Co 5½s '40	98¼	98
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104	103⅞
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	93¼	93⅛
Gen Riv 6s	112½	112½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	41	39⅞
oGodrich 6s '45	66⅜	65¾
oodrich 1st 6½s '47	98	98
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	92½	91¾
Gotham S Hos 36	88	88
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	108	108
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	113	113
Great Northern 4½s '61	108⅜	108¼
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	75⅞	75⅞
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	96½	95⅝
Great Northern 5s '73 C	103¼	103
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110	109⅞
Housatonic 5s '37	97½	97¼
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	108	108
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	79¾	79⅜
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99⅛	98¾
Ill Cnns 3s	76½	76½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106⅛	106⅛
Ill Central 4s '51	93	93
Ill Central 5s '53	75½	75½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	83	83
Ill Central 4¾s '66	83¾	83
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63	89	89
Ill Cen Litch 3s	76½	76½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	103	103
Inland Stel 4½s A '78	96½	96¼
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	95¼	95¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	82	80½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	96	95¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	91½	91½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	73½	73
Inter Rap Tran 5s stk '66	73½	72½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	91½	91
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	87½	87½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	88½	88½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	60½	60½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	71	71
Int Paper 6s '55	56	55
Int Paper 6s '58	82	81¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	95⅜	94½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	89¼	88½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	89¼	89
Kan City Pt&Mem 4s '36	93¼	92
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	65½	65½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	106	105⅞
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	78	78
Kan City Term 1st 4s' 60	97½	97½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	98½	98¼
Kings Co El 6s' 97	137¼	137¼
Lack Steel con 5s '50	102½	102½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s' 34	103	103
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	100¾	100¾
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	86½	86
L'Autaro 6s' 54	43¾	43¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	87	86
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '44	70	70
Loews Inc 6s '41	99	98½
Long Island rfg 4s' 49	95¾	95¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	56½	56½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s' 52	106¾	106¾
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	97½	97½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	59½	58¾
Man S W Colz 5s	99¾	99¾
Marion Steam S 6s	42	41½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	98¾	98¾
Metro Edison 4½s' 68	100⅞	100⅞
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	105	105
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103	102½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	103¾	103⅜
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s' 61	103¾	103½
Miss Central 5s	93½	93½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	88⅞	88⅞
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	98¼	98⅛
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	65½	64½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	89¾	89
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	88½	87⅛
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	88½	88
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	88½	88
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	88½	87
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	81¾	79
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104⅜	104⅜
Montana Power 5s A '62	103½	103½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	71	71
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	102½	101¾
Newberry 5½s	87¾	87¾
N J Pow 4½s	101½	101½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93	93
N O T & M 5s B '54	75	75
N O T & M 5½s '54	81½	81½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	94½	94¼
NYC&HR deb 4s' 34	101¼	101¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	98¾	98
NYC&HR rfg 4½s N	98¼	98⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	104½	104
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	105½	105½
NYC L 5L gou 3½s '98	82	82
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	79	78
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	91½	90¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	98	97
NY Edison 5s '44	105½	105½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99⅞	99⅛
NY GELH&P 5s '48	113½	112

	High	Low
NY NHaH 4½s '67	94½	90
NY NHaH cv 6s '48	117½	117½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	88½	88½
NY Railway inc 6s '35	34	34
NY Railway inc 6s A '35	61	61
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	104⅜	104½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104⅞	104⅝
NY Tel deb 5s '39	110¼	110⅛
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106	106⅞
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	63½	63
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101½	101⅛
Nort & W con 4s '96	100	100
North Am Co 5s '61	101⅜	101⅜
Nor Am El 5s C '61	103⅜	103⅛
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	67¾	67
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	98½	98½
Nor Pacific 4s B 2047	110½	110
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104⅝	104⅝
Nor States Pow 5s B '41	106½	106
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	111½	111½
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	35	33
Ore Wash RR & Nav '61	93½	93
Otis Steel 6s '41	35	34½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105	104⅞
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106½	106½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	35	35
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	32	32
Paramount Ewy 5½s '51	101	101
Pathe Ex ins 7s '37	91½	90½
Penn Pow 4½s	98	97¾
Penn G & D RR 4½s A '77	100⅛	100⅛
Penn Railroad con 4s stk '48	106	106
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	96¾	96½
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	102	101¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	102	101½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	96¾	96½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	104	104
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	109¾	109¾
Pere Marquette 5s '56	97½	97
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	63¾	63
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	102¾	102½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98⅛	98
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	78	78
Pitts CC&StL 4s G	98¾	98¾
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101½	101½
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60	86	86
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	87½	87¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	68⅝	68¼
Pub Svc E&G 4s	90	90½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	85¼	85
Pure Oil 5½s '40	84½	83⅝
Purity Baking 5s '48	94	94
Read rfg 4½s A '97	101½	101½
Read rfg 4½s '97	102	101½
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	96¾	96¾
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	84	84
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	83½	83½
Rihefield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	31¾	31¾
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	82½	82½
St Louis IM&S 4s R½G div '33	97½	97½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	72	71
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	72	71
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	63	60
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	82	81½
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	78	78
StP M&M 4½s '33	101	101
StP M&M con 6s '33	103¾	103¾
St P M&M Mont	99¾	99¾
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	94½	94½
Seabd All rfg 4s '59	14	14
Seabd AL con 4s '49	16	15½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	9¾	9¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	88	88
Shell Union 5s '47	80	79
Shell Union 5s ww '49	81¼	81
Shubert Theater 6s '42	14	13
Sinclair Cn Oil 6½s '38	94	94
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	97	97
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	88	87½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	60	60
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	97¾	97¾
Southern Bel Tel & Tel 5s '41	106½	105¾
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	104	103½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	96¾	96½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	97	97
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	95¾	95
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	93¾	93
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	103¾	103½
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	95½	95¼
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100	99¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	83½	82¼
Southern Ry con 5s '94	108	108
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	105½	105¼
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107½	107
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	109¾	109¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99¾	99¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47 rcts	106	106
Ter RR Assn StL rfg 4s '53	94	94
Texarkana ½st 5½s '50	99½	99½
Texas Corp 5s '44	98½	98
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	57¾	56½
Third Ave 5s '37	98¾	98¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	45¾	44½
Tol St L & W 4s '50	91¾	91¾
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	45	45
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	102½	102½
Union El L & P 4½s '56	103½	103½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	101½	101¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	93¾	93½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	97	97
United Biscuit 6s '42	105	105
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	51	51
US Rubber Co 5s '47	70	69½
Utah Li & Trac 5s '44	99¾	99¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103⅞	103⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	70¾	70
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	77¼	75½
Vanadium Corp 5s	84½	83¾
Vertientes Sugar 6s '42	38	38
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	103⅝	103¼
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	62	62
Wabash RR 4½s '78	68½	65½
Wolworth 6s '48	50	50
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	43½	42½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	41½	40
Washington Ter 4s	97	97
Warren Bros 6s	90	89
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105½	105½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105¼	105¼
West Shore 4s 2361	92	92
Warren RR 3½s	78	77
Western Electric 5s '44	106¾	106¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	89⅜	89⅜
Western Union 5s '51	102½	102½
Western Union col 5s '38	105	105
Western Union 6½s '36	109½	109
Western Union 5s '60	102¼	102
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37ww	103	103
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	38	34
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	96	95½
Wm Salem 4s	97½	97
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	55¾	55¼
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	61½	61½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	100	100
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '78	99	98¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jul 7	Last Jul 6
1st 4¼s '47	103.10	103.10	103.10	103.12
4th 4¼s '38	104.24	104.24	104.24	104.24
4th 4¼s reg	104.27	104.27	104.27	
US 3½s '43-J	102.30	102.18	102.18	102.21
US 3½s '43 n	102.30	102.18	102.18	102.26
US 3½s '47	102.27	102.20	102.20	102.25
US 3½s '49	101.12	101.09	101.11	101.11
US 4s '54	108.16	108.16	108.16	108.20

FOREIGN BONDS

Adirabi P&P 5s '53	56	56
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	97½	97½
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	54½	54½
Antioquia 7s A '45	61	61
Antioquia 7s B '45	61	60
Antioquia 7s C '45	61	61
Antioquia 7s D '45	62	62
Antwerp 5s '58	102	102
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	81½	81½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	91½	91½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	89¾	89½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	89¾	89¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	90	90
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	90	90
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	90	90
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	90	90
Australia 4½s '56	65½	64
Australia 5s '55	71	70¼
Australia 5s '57	70¾	69¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106⅜	106
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	90½	90½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	96¼	96
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103¾	103¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109¾	109½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114¾	114¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108½	108½
Bergen (ICty) 6s '49	98	98
Berlin (City) 6s '58	69½	69½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	34¼	34¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	71¾	71¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	74¼	74½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	26½	25
Boliga (Rep) 7s '58	28	26
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	34	34
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	63½	62½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	63¼	62¾
Brisbane 5s '57	60¾	60
Brisbane 5s '58	59	59
Budapest (City) 6s '62	70	70
Buenois Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	66	65½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	67½	67½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	82	82
Bulgaria 7s '67	65¾	65¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	71	69
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	103	102
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95¾	95½
Canada (Dom) 4s '52	107⅛	106¾
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	107½	107½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	98½	94¼
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	63¾	61
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	66	66
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	59	54½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	60¼	60½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan. '61	60¾	60
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	60	60
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	60¾	60¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	84½	84½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	60½	60½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	59¾	59¾
Colombia (City) 6s '54	102	102

EDUCATIONAL

A School and Cuba's Inheritance

By JANET MABIE
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Havana

IT MAY seem an odd place to be reaching such a conclusion, having an air of mosques, and minarets and muezzins and the East; but when I had gone with the director, Dr. Fernando Aguado y Moreira, through the shops and study rooms of the Escuela Tecnica Industrial Presidente Machado, 20 miles or so out of Havana, I went to the roof to think a little about what I had seen. Through the lilac haze of the afternoon I could just make out the model town, General Machado. The streets surrounding the school were beautifully paved, and late afternoon traffic was moving out to the plantations.

As I watched a little curl of steam from a vent in the welding building, and a wisp of oxidized smoke from the chimney over the pottery shop, I thought, from what I had seen downstairs, that the school was perhaps the most powerful single agency in Cuba today for bringing the country into her true inheritance as a consequential nation. For the school is in the position of a reservoir, feeding little streams that lead to all the concerns of the country. And, working with striking absorption through the long, golden afternoon according to their choice, in metals, in ceramics, wood or leather, or with drafting boards, I have seen the young Cubans who had themselves caught a vision of how modern education could equip them to go back and enlighten their own communities, and who were but a small segment of those who will come after them to learn the same lessons; to the end that Cuba may be helped in her period of transition from a "one crop country," to a country equipped to appreciate the value of her immense resources.

Cuba realizes that she possesses natural resources to make herself solvent and that she needs also to gain the technical and intelligent power to utilize them in keeping with modern competitive method. And I think that the Escuela Tecnica Industrial is a symbol of the thought among Cuban leaders that the intensive education of a greater proportion of the plain people is the avenue to that power.

Strength in Experimentation

The school I saw is one of many of a purely constructive type. The Government's experimental station in agriculture, not far from the industrial school, is similar in plan and method to it. I have not seen a finer agricultural experimental station in the United States. I did wonder how a station could present such a picture of smooth efficiency and complete grasp of a complex field with such a small corps of workers; and how so few workers could actually handle the most ambitious and complex program of which I was told; a program of supplying not only tested seeds and roots, but of distributing vast amounts of the technical information that farmers all over the island are beginning so eagerly to ask for.

Too much work altogether for such a small handful of workers, you would say offhand. But that depends somewhat on the vision and enthusiasm of the workers. And in the quiet, commodious rooms of the station, vision and enthusiasm almost vapor through the plaster of the walls. I saw collections of materials that, a week hence, would be distributed in many sections of the island where they were to mark the beginning of a new day looking toward a raised standard of life. I learned with interest and amazement, as I stood among young trees set in scores of symmetrical rows, that a year from that time those trees would be the homes of thousands upon thousands of silkworms, since the research of the station had established that silk from them could be woven more economically in Cuba than it could be imported from Japan.

Effective Plan

Every province on the island has its established agricultural training school for boys. Thirty boys are the perpetual enrollment in each school. When the three-year training period is finished, those boys go to posts of professional duty having the effect in their communities of a pebble thrown into a pool, and others, chosen from each district by competitive examination, come to take their places on the experimental farm, and in the geological, chemical and physical laboratories of the strikingly well-arranged stations.

Government grants have lately been reduced for these schools, in keeping with the general necessity for cutting down the national budget. But it seems to me it is a sign of the eagerness for the learning the schools have to impart, that the enrollment is not being cut down, and that the directors and the students are shaving their own requirements rigidly in order to suit their resources, rather than see any curtailment in the numerical opportunity to learn. The boys eat a little less, and make their clothing allowances stretch a little farther; the directors economize in inconceivably small details, as well as larger directions, to make the money stretch so that it covers the need. This could not be, but for an awakening of Cuban pride, and a vision of opportunity ahead.

In passing I think it should be recognized that the Escuela Tecnica Industrial is a part of the Presidente's own plan for a model town. The town and the industrial school amount to an avocation. He built them himself, and though the thing you hear oftenest of his methods of recreation are his fishing trips, I have no doubt but the building and carrying on of this model town lie far closer to his heart. He spoke of it to me with a quiet pride that economized on words; but he did not have to say what is readily apparent, that here is the deliberate move of a man to set up a satisfied, contented, self-respecting, self-supporting community, with every possible advantage of education, physical and manual training, arts and industrials, recreation and employment.

Into the Industries

Some of the boys from the industrial school will go into the established industries of the model town when they have finished their schooling. I shouldn't wonder but the silk from the silkworms at the agricultural station will be woven on the looms of the hosiery factory which is functioning now as part of the town.

The intention of the industrial school is to supply workmen, teachers, managers of workshops and factories, who will be technically equipped by the most modern methods of up-to-date learning to carry out the duties of their offices not only from the standpoint of ability but of culture as well. No one could go through the beautiful plant of the school and not believe that boys trained in it would have something precious added to their experience. The study rooms are beautifully proportioned and though they are simply furnished, they are modeled according to fine ideals of design. The central gathering place is a room with a strong Gothic feeling in which boys must be impressed with the seriousness of life, withal its privileges and measureless opportunities. There is lovely modeling in stone among the decorations of the main building. There are admirable sculptures in corridor recesses and at turns of stairways. A tempered light falls through colored glass with the passing hours of the day and the gathering of evening. Everywhere a standard of beauty has been set up for young eyes to contemplate and to admit into the boys' own experience.

In all the heat and the grime and clamor of activity in the welding room, I saw on the faces of a dozen boys as they bent absorbed over ladles of dazzling molten metal, the stamp which is the great adventure of learning. It seemed as if these boys had caught the sound of the little voice which repeats that when a man has found the way to learning he can never be alone in the world again.

The School's Business

One of the factors that has intervened in Cuba's "striking her stride," so to say, on the basis of having to build up an economic structure without the boon of sugar, is a lack of appropriate technical personnel. The school is about the business of creating such a personnel. It is realized that the existing industries of Cuba must be improved, for the proper utilization of natural resources and that upon human resources within the national population lies the axis of true national economy.

Although the present School of Arts and Crafts in Havana is being absorbed in the industrial school, there is to be no professional activity apart from the practical. The school has been expensive to establish, but it is based on a long look ahead. Expensive and well-equipped workshops have been mounted, against the needs of the future for trained men. The building itself constitutes an object lesson in perpetuity of practical usefulness and beauty. I have heard the school spoken of as having a corner stone of "the cult of the Home Country," by which I am sure it is not meant to be forgotten that civilization is the common work of all peoples and therefore not synonymous with material progress and technique only, but that an atmosphere of rational nationalism is a first requisite. The pupil, maintaining his individuality as a citizen, will see it strengthened and enriched by the acquisition of useful powers.

In This Building of the President Machado Technical Industrial School, Men and Boys of Cuba Are Trained in the Working of Metals, Ceramics, Wood, Leather, and the Like, and Fortified With That Technical Knowledge Which Will Enable Them to Go Back to Their Own Communities to Teach or to Establish Avenues of Gainful Occupation for Their Fellows.

Approach to the School Established by President Machado on the Outskirts of Havana for the Training of Young Men in Varied Technical and Industrial Fields.

When the People Provide Schools Despite 'Times'

By EVELYN SHARP
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Magdeburg, Ger.

GERMANY has not been able lately to be extravagant over education. With reparations to pay and five millions of the unemployed to support, with their dependents, she is no longer in a position to make the full grants required for the upkeep of her schools; while the towns, overburdened with taxation from the same causes, can do nothing to supply the deficiency, and have to cut down their own education budgets.

Now, in Germany this is a matter of concern, not just to a minority who happen to care about education, but to the whole community. Here, in this old Saxon town on the Elbe, my visit coincides with the close of the school year; and I hear on all sides lamentations at the cutting down, both by state and municipality, of the money grant for school equipment. To take the Grund-Schulen, or elementary schools, of which there are some 45 here, only one-fourth of the sum allowed two years ago for providing poor scholars with books and pencils, which all are supposed to supply for themselves, will be available during the coming school year.

It is true that many of the children attending these schools will not be hurt by this economy; for, since the revolution, all children in every class of society have been required to attend a Grund-Schule between the ages of six and 10, after which, unless they choose to remain, as the poorer ones do until they reach the statutory school-leaving age of 14, they are free to pass on to one of the many secondary schools, only very few of which are private, by paying 10 marks a month; and here they are expected to remain until at the age of 19 they go on to the university. Although every German secondary school, public or private, is obliged by law to provide 15 per cent free places, there are many parents who cannot afford to keep their children at school over the age of 14 apart from the question of fees; and these are the parents who are most affected by the new economy. Living for the most part on the lower grade of unemployment benefit, they have no money for the pencils and exercise books that used to be supplied free to needy children.

Do Not Merely Lament

But the parents of Magdeburg do not merely lament their change of fortune; nor do the teachers, though their own salaries have also been cut down. "If the state cannot help us, we must help ourselves," is a remark I have heard, not once, but several times while I have been here, and not only in Magdeburg. And it is never a mere figure of speech.

When, for instance, in one of the poorest quarters of the town, I found in a Grund-Schule a perfectly equipped classroom, with charming little colored wash basins round the walls, with brightly painted miniature desks and chairs, and all the necessary toys and equipment, I was inclined to be skeptical of the many complaints I had heard. Then I learned that the young master, looking rather like a schoolboy himself with his Schiller collar and thick head of hair, had got the parents to cooperate with him, each according to ability, in making what would usually be bought; so all the furniture and equipment that turned a dingy classroom into a little palace of delight had actually been designed and made and painted through this enthusiastic collaboration. Most of the parents had only the "dole" to live upon; but you would never have guessed this to look at the boys and girls in their pretty frocks and suits. You can rarely tell the income of the parents from the outward appearance of the children in a Grund-Schule; you have to be intimate with their families in order to know how the school clothes are taken off at home and replaced by darned and patched and washed-out substitutes.

I have visited several other schools in Madgeburg since then. One was a mixed secondary school, where I heard some old madrigals sung as I never thought to hear them outside a concert hall. In another, a Mittel-Schule for boys between the ages of 10 and 16, corresponding to one of the London Central Schools, I found in addition to the ordinary curriculum a capital savings scheme, adopted in many of the schools here, by which a 10-pfennig piece dropped into a machine will cause one space in a card containing 10 such spaces to be stamped, until all are stamped and the small capitalist has 1 mark placed to his credit. Several legends adorn this card, one of them—"Wer den Pfennig nicht ehrt, ist des Talers nicht wert"—being a variant of the educational advantages gained since 1918, and the collaboration between teachers and parents springing from a mutual enthusiasm for learning.

Otherwise, a visitor might have been discouraged by the prospect before the new country-house schools (Landesheim-Schulen) of which I think there are four in Magdeburg, attached to as many elementary schools. Here, during the summer, the children go out in relays from the town with their mothers, the latter paying for their board, and here they live together with their teachers, combining school with a delightful holiday on the land. "How are we to keep these going without state aid now that parents cannot afford to take such a holiday?" I hear asked again and again. Well, I do not know how; but I feel pretty sure that it will be done, because here in Germany there is a real feeling for education, and where the state cannot help, people help themselves.

Accounts for Much

This same feeling accounts also for the many schemes—I found them also in Essen, Halle and Stettin, and they exist, I believe, in most industrial centers—for providing courses both of a cultural and a vocational nature for working girls and boys who left school at 14 and have not found employment—the problem in every country where unemployment exists. The state is too poor to run these officially, but every help and encouragement are given through the employment bureaus to the voluntary courses of this kind that the religious and social bodies organize for the benefit of these young adolescents, who otherwise run wild in the streets and become the rowdies attached to political movements that are blamed, often without justice, for their excesses. This unofficial plan for continued education is all the more valuable just now because the first attempt made in Germany, also since the revolution, to run vocational classes in the evening (Berufs-Schulen) for working girls and boys up to the age of 18 has been recently much curtailed, the English proverb, "Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves." And everywhere I went I was struck by two things, the determination not to lose any of the age limit for one thing being lowered to 16. The Minister of Education for Saxony, telling me this, was much disturbed at the necessity, as for other economies.

In this typical German provincial town, once a fortress, as its narrow streets still betray, where the old Elbe flows on unchanged amid many changes, one has a warm feeling that so long as people care enough for the higher things they will surely have them, even if they have to weave them out of their own desire, and to make them with their own hands, and pay for them out of their daily needs and pleasures. But they have to care enough, of course!

'Pass It On'

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

"HOW can I ever repay this kindness?" said one woman to another, referring to a generous action on the part of a friend seemingly much better endowed with this world's goods than herself. "She has everything, and I can think of nothing I can do for her in return." "Perhaps not," responded the other, "but you can pass her kindness on. Do something as nice for others, and as welcome to them, as she has done for you." And in that "pass it on" lies the solution of many a little problem of seeming inequality of power to reciprocate kindness received.

No one likes always to receive and make no return beyond the expression of gratitude. But, when kindness is recognized as the manifestation of something as all-pervading as light, the old sense of obligation disappears. Everyone can spread happiness, do generous actions, although not perhaps to the very individual through whom he himself received.

Widening Circles

But what matter? When the sun draws up in broad silvery rays the moisture from the sea or from the meadows for storage in the clouds, it may be discharged again upon tracts far removed in space: and, as with rain and sunshine, so is it with the kindness and good will spread abroad throughout the world. So long as it pours forth, spreads abroad, finds its way everywhere, we need keep no "credit and debit" account, but just keep on giving, anywhere, to any and all who need something we have to offer; and, as the widening circles of water round a stone flung into a pool, so will the circles of blessing widen around every kind action cast upon the surface of daily relationship.

Have our children been taken for an automobile trip or invited to some elaborate party by a wealthy friend? We cannot perhaps make anything that seems a sufficiently appreciative return in that particular quarter, but how about "passing on" the kindness? Include the children next door, who seldom get an outing, in our next trip on the tram-car into the country to gather blackberries. Or, when going to the cinema, take an extra place for the little girl over-the-way whose father has been unemployed and unable to provide for any treats.

There are, so soon as we come to think of it, many ways of "passing on" some of the many kindnesses we ourselves receive.

To Somebody Else

One who has enjoyed a stay in a lovely house might offer the hospitality of her own now and again to a friend less favorably situated; or give an afternoon a week to entertain the children of some burdened young mother to whom an interval from household cares might be a welcome refreshment.

One who has lavish opportunities of culture, at home or abroad, might pass on those cultural privileges by offering gratuitous lessons in a foreign language or in art to an eager student unable to pay for instruction.

The street order, "No parking here" is not a bad motto to adopt in regard to material possessions. Most of us, unless we definitely resist it, are apt to come under the mesmerism of "putting things by" because they might conceivably some day "come in useful."

"A place for everything and everything in its place," is not only a good maxim for order, but also for right distribution. Clothes, old books, magazines, travel folders, garden seeds and thinned-out plants, kitchen utensils, outgrown toys, if handled with kind thought, intelligence, and the desire to do to others as we would be done by, will enable us to meet many a need out of what may even appear to be a limited store. So, in yet another way we may "pass on" something in gratitude for the timely gifts which we ourselves receive.

The New Salesmanship

By GEORGE H. READ
Sales and Advertising Counselor, Chicago

19—Know Your Customer to Know Best Sales Appeals

MOTIVES that prompt purchases may vary with individual purchasers. One person may want to buy a house to be used as a home for his family. Another may be in the market for a house as an investment. While still a third person may not be conscious of any desire whatever to buy a house, and yet could be induced to purchase one if given good reasons for doing so.

Each of the three above described persons needs to be approached in a different way by the salesman who expects to make a sale. Hence the importance of finding out something about the individual who is to be interviewed before attempting to go very far with any important selling effort. That is a service to the prospective customer as well as to the personal interests of the salesman. It makes it possible to approach the sales subject from the buyer's viewpoint—a practice which most salesmanagers agree is highly essential to successful selling.

On the other hand, a statement which shows that the salesman does not know very much about the person to whom he is talking may set up a sales resistance which will be quite difficult, if not impossible, to overcome.

"That hat gives you a charming appearance and makes you look years younger." How effective do you suppose that kind of sales appeal would be to the woman or man who knows that true charm is not a matter of personal appearance only, and to whom the beauty of a well developed character means more than the attractive lines of a youthful face?

"This car would be the envy of every family on your street." Such a statement by an automobile salesman to a man too big to want to make his friends and neighbors envious would very likely do more to prevent a sale than to encourage it.

Salespeople would do well to remember that an appeal to a human weakness, be it to vanity, envy, fear or what not, is unsound salesmanship. Being an appeal to ignorance, it is ineffective with the intelligent; and even with others, its effectiveness can last only until enlightenment comes. The higher the intelligence and character of the customer the more necessary it is to choose the sales appeal carefully.

If a salesman has not the opportunity to obtain advance information, it is always better to err on the side of overrating the customer's character and intelligence than to underrate them. You never offend an ignorant criminal by mistaking him for an intelligent gentleman; but approach a highly principled university professor as you would an ordinary man of the street and you quickly will be made conscious of your error.

It is natural for a salesman to judge the intelligence and character of another by his own—and to judge buying motives likewise. That is one of the reasons why the best companies are becoming increasingly particular about the kind of salesmen they employ.

"The New Salesmanship," as conceived in this series of 26 articles is that form of selling which recognizes that service and ideas are the things to be sold rather than goods or merchandise, and that, therefore, everyone is a salesman, regardless of occupation.

NEXT TUESDAY—"THE FUNDAMENTAL STEPS IN SELLING."

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Home and Day School; pre-primary through Upper School. College and general preparatory. Special attention given to College Entrance Board examinations. Faculty of 30.
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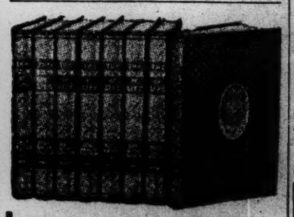
Twenty-fifth year opens September 21
1931-32
For illustrated booklet address the Principal, MARY L. LOCKEY, A.B.



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to schools advertised on this page, please be sure to mention The Christian Science Monitor, for in this way you enable them to check returns received from Monitor advertising. Both the advertiser and the Monitor will appreciate your courtesy.

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Ten Vacancies
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A College Preparatory Boarding and Day School. New fireproof Dormitory—Campus of 20 acres, located in Kansas City's beautiful Country Club district. Unsurpassed scholastic standing—individual instruction, small classes, athletics for all. Catalogue on request.
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There is leisure time and a room set apart for voluntary devotional reading and quiet thought. We believe that right thinking and religious faith are the basis of all ideal character development; and that the richness and harmony of our community life depends on individual spiritual growth.

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Boarders and Day Pupils from 6 to 15 years.
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Home School. Modern Education. Moderate Terms.
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Clear View Girls' School is now established in new premises at the above address.
Ideally situated in the midst of beautiful country, this historic mansion, modernized throughout, provides considerably increased accommodation and wider scope for the School's activities.
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Two-year college and secretarial course for young women. Special one-year course. Emphasis on subjects which link up with the present day. Graduates fitted for management of own affairs, as well as for highest type of secretarial position. Intensive technical training for college graduates. Cultured cosmlite atmosphere. Large campus. Organized athletics. Near New Haven. Booklet.
Mrs. Marian W. Skinner, M.A., Miss Louise H. Scott, Box M, Milford, Conn.

COTTON CLOTH MARKET FIRM BUT QUIETER

Sharp Price Advance in Print Division Retards Buying Somewhat

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 7—Following a period of exceedingly brisk buying, the demand for print cloths was materially reduced last week. A sharp rise in the price level coupled with this deminished demand caused buyers to hesitate. The mills, having booked a fair supply of forward orders, did not press goods for sale.

While the raw cotton market made a material recession from the recent high mark the cloth market maintained prices well. There were some second hand sales at ⅛c below the market and some mills sold at these prices. The week closed with prices generally equal to the close of the previous week, however. It appears that an appreciable part of the large volume of sales of the previous week were for speculative accounts and those were the contracts which were offered at concessions last week.

In the finished goods section sales of denims and chambrays were perceptibly diminished by the rise in price late in the previous week. Nevertheless, a fair volume was distributed. Manufacturers are reported to have sold their full production for the next two or three months. Owing to the suspense caused by the delay in the European negotiations the cloth market followed all other markets with a daily decreasing volume of business until Friday when there was a notable improvement in sentiment and an increase in volume of business.

Fine Goods More Active

The fine and fancy goods division experienced a little more activity last week. Prices were slightly firmer. The sales of a few troublesome stocks having been accomplished, the market was released from pressure from that source. A statement published by the National Cotton Institute places sales of advertised fine cotton goods and print cloths for the first five months of 1931 as 7 per cent ahead of those of the like period of 1930, while the sales of cotton goods for the mechanical arts, such as automobile, tire and electrical trades decreased 13 per cent for the corresponding period. These increased sales are seen as the direct result of the campaign carried on for the last three years, assisted by the prudent course of manufacturers in cutting production to fit the demand.

In the print-cloth division the 38½-inch 64x60s, 5.35-yard, sold at 5¼c, except in the middle of the week when concessions were made. The 64x48s, 6.25-yard, sold at 4½c. The 39-inch 80 squares, 4.00-yard, brought 6¾c. The 72x76s, 4.25-yard, sold at 6⅝c, and the 68x72s, 4.75-yard, at 5⅞c. A moderate volume of all these numbers was distributed. Compared to any other week in the last two months except the previous week the volume was very satisfactory.

Activity in the sheeting section was more pronounced during the early part of the week than that of the print cloths. Prices were generally about the same. The 31-inch 48 squares, 5.00-yard, sold at 4c, as did also the 36-inch 48x40s, 5.50-yard. The 36-inch, 2.85-yard, brought 6c, with some sales during the middle of the week at 5¾c. The 40-inch 2.85-yard was firm all week at 6 to 6¼c. The 40-inch 44 squares, 5.00-yard, were obtained at 4⅛ to 4⅜c.

Checks and Broadcloths

Pajama checks sold at 6¾c for the 88 squares, 4.00-yard, and 5½c for the 64x60s, 5.75-yard. Sales of oesnaburgs were made at 6⅝ to 6¾c for the 36-inch, 7-ounce, and at 4c for the 3.90-yard, second quality. Drills were slightly more active. The 37-inch 3.95-yard brought 5½c for near-by and 5⅝ to 5½c for future delivery. The 30-inch, 4.00-yard drills were sold at 5½c.

Carded broadcloths were slightly more active. Sales of 80x60s, 4.75-yard, were made at 5⅝ to 5¾c early and at 5¾c later. The last price on the 100x60s, 4.10-yard, was 6¾c for near-by and 7c for future delivery. The 112x60s was firm at 7¾c.

Although the week was one day shorter, the volume of trading in the fine goods division was slightly better than that of the previous week. There was decidedly better feeling. Mills making these goods are faithfully adhering to their curtailment program and do not fear any burdensome accumulations of stock. Attention seemed concentrated on some special constructions, samples of which are being distributed through selected channels.

The trade seems interested in rayon satins, 40-inch, 225x64s, with 100-denier first-grade rayon both ways. These are sold at 51 to 52c. The best quality of all-acetate high-sley satins, 40-inch 320x96s, was sold at 92 to 93c. The 280x88s brought 75c. Some cotton-filled rayon shantungs were bought at 14½c for future, and 15c for near-by deliveries of 66x48s.

Lawns were slightly more active. Sales were made of good makes of 76x72s, 9.00-yard, 40-inch at 7¾c and later at 8c. The 84x80s, 11.00-yard, brought 11 to 11½c. Plain combed goods moved at 7½c for the 72x100s, 34-inch, 7.00-yard, and at 9 to 10c for the 38-inch 6.25-yard of the same count. Cotton voiles moved at 7⅝ to 7½c for the 40-inch 60x56s regular hard twist, and at 9¼c for the extra hard twist.

Sateens moved at 6¼c for the 37½-inch 64x88s, 4.70-yard, carded. The eastern mills got 6½c. Sales of carded sateen twills, 43-inch 64x112s, 3.65-yard, were made at 10⅝ to 10¾c southern, and at 11 to 11¼c eastern. Combed sateens, 88x140s, 5.10-yard, brought 14 to 15c, and the 96x160s 4.50 yard 19c. Combed broadcloths 128x68s sold at 11¾ to 12½c, and the 144x76s singles at 13 to 14c, according to quality. The 100s, two-ply, of this count brought 28 to 29c.

A scarcity exists in some organdies. The 39-inch 68x56s, 11.00-yard, can be obtained only for future delivery at 6¾ to 7c. The 40-inch 76x68s, 13.50-yard brought 12 to 12½c. Pongees were sought at 8¾ southern to 10c eastern for the 38-inch 72x100s, 6.25-yard. The 34-inch of the same count, 7.00-yard, moved at 7½c for near-by, and at 7¾c for distant delivery

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CATALONIAN BANK SUSPENDS

BARCELONA, Spain, July 7 (AP)—The Bank of Catalonia suspended payments today, attributing its difficulties to the economic depression. Its assets were listed at approximately $37,800,000 and its liabilities at $33,300,000.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
INDUSTRIALS			
1 Allegheny Gas	1¾	1¾	1¾
†450 Alum Co Am	102	102	102
1 Alum Co Am pf	88½	88	88
3 Alum Ltd	33	33	33
†33 Alum Ltd B wi	8	8	8
1 Am Cities P&LB	13¾	13¾	13¾
7 Am Com Pow A	4	4	4
1 Am Corp	6¾	6¾	6¾
31 Am Cyan B	37¾	37½	37¾
1 Am Dept St	21	21	21
73 Am & Fgn Pow wr	71¼	68½	68½
13 Am Gas & El	110½	110¼	110½
1 Am Gas & El pf	110½	110½	110½
1 Am Light & Trac	39¾	39¾	39¾
1 Am Mfg	34	34	34
89 Am Sup Power	3	3	3
7 Am Ut & Gen B wi	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Am Yvette	1	¾	¾
41 Anglo Chi C Nfd	4¾	4¾	4¾
4 Appalach Gas	4¼	4	4
4 Ark st Gas A	106	106	106
†80 Ark Pw&Lt pf	30½	30½	30½
†80 Armstrong Ck	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Art Metals	5	5	5
1 Asso El Ind Ltd	14½	14½	14½
10 Asso Gas&El A	¾	¾	¾
10 Asso G&E war	¾	¾	¾
1 Asso Laund Amer	8½	8½	8½
3 Atlas Util	1¾	1¾	1¾
8 Atlas Util war	12	12	12
5 Avia Sec			
B			
*325 Bigelow San Carpet	24¾	24¼	24½
3 Blue Ridge cvt pf	34¾	34½	34¾
27 Brar Tr&Lt	24¼	23¾	23¾
1 Brit Am Oil Coup	11¾	11¼	11¼
1 Buckeye Pipe	44	44	44
1 Burma Ltd	1¾	1¾	1¾
C			
5 Cable R Tude vtc	3¼	3	3
3 Can Marc Wireless	13¾	13½	13¾
4 Cent Pub Serv A	4	4	4
8 Cent States El	8¾	8	8
1 Cent States El war	10	10	10
8 Chain Strs Dev	9¾	9¼	9¼
3 Chath Ph Al nv	15¼	15½	15½
64 Cities Service	12¾	12½	12½
1 Cities Serv pf	67½	67½	67½
1 Sitles Serv BF pf	62½	62½	62¾
8 Colum Oil & G vtc	4	3¾	3¾
32 Comwlth & So war	1¾	1¾	1¾
5 Commun Wat Serv	11	10¾	11
1 Comstock Tun	¾	¾	¾
3 Cons G&E Balt	89¾	89½	89½
1 Cont Shares cvt pf	34¾	34½	34¾
10 Cord Corp	9¾	9¼	9¼
3 Corp Sec Chi	16	16	16
3 Creole Pet	3¼	3	3
D			
23 Deere & Co	30¾	28¾	28½
6 De Forest	4	4	4
2 Detroit Aircraft	2	1¾	2
1 Duquesne Gas	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Durant Mot	1¾	1¾	1¾
E			
1 East States Pw B	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Eisler Elec	4½	4½	4½
346 El Bond & Sh	45¾	43¾	43¾
3 El Bond & Sh pf	103½	103	103
2 El Pow Assoc	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 El Pow Assoc A	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 El Pw&L opt war	24	22	22
6 Empire Corp	1¼	1	1
1 Eng Gold Mines	¾	¾	¾
10 Europe El deb rts	2¾	2¼	2¾
F			
2 Ford Mot Can A	18	18	18
23 Ford Mot Ltd	13¾	13¼	13¾
5 Foremost Fabrics	¾	¾	¾
6 Fox Theater A	3½	3	3
G			
1 Garlock Pack	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Gen Aloys	5	5	5
2 Gen Aviation Corp	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Gen Leather	5	5	5
4 Globe Underwrit	¾	¾	¾
10 Golden Center Min	6½	6¼	6¼
24 Goldman Sachs	220	220	220
†10 Gt Atl & Pac wr			
H			
1 Hap Candy St A	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Hecla Min	5½	5½	5½
2 Hudson Bay M&S	68½	68½	68½
4 Humble Oil (2)	34½	34¼	34½
4 Hydro El Sec (1.40)	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Hygrade Food			
I			
125 Ill P&L 86 pf (6)	91¾	91½	91¾
2 Imp Oil Can (½)	13½	13¼	13½
1 Industr Fin etf	5½	5½	5½
2 Insull Util (6%f)	33	33½	33½
2 Ins Co N Am (3)&g	54	54	54
18 Internat Pet (1)	13¼	13	13
1 Inter Util B	8½	8¼	8¼
2 Interstate Equit	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Inters Eq cv pf (3)	25½	25½	25½
3 Ital Superpow A	3¾	3¾	3¾
K			
2 Kleinert	6	5½	5½
1 Kolster Brandes	1½	1½	1½
L			
2 Lefcourt Realty (1.60)	7½	7¾	7¾
1 Lone Star Gas (.88)	17¾	17¾	17¾
M			
3 Mavis Bott A	3½	3¾	3¾
2 Mead Johnson	90	88½	89¼
26 Mid West Util	18½	18¾	18½
1 Midland United	18½	18¾	18½
4 Mo Kans Pipe L	5½	5¼	5½
N			
1 Nat Fam Stores	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Nat Food B	1	1	1
2 Nat Fuel Gas	19¾	19¾	19¾
2 Nat Investors	1½	1½	1½
1 Nat Service	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 †New Eng T & T	136½	135	135
2 New Jer Zinc	43	43	43
6 Newmont Min	35	34½	35
20 Niag Hud Pow	12	11¾	11¾
1 Niag Hud P A war	3¼	2¾	2¾
2 Niag Hud P B war	5	5	5
5 Niag Shares Mid	7¾	7½	7½
1 Nor Am Avia A war	1	1	1
9 Nor European Oil	1	1	1
50 †Northern Pipe L	25	25	25
1 North States P A	123½	123½	123½
30 †North States P 6% pf	97½	97¼	97¼
1 Novadel Agene	45¼	45¼	45¼
O			
10 †Ohio Pub Serv pf A	102	102	102
2 Outboard Mot B	1¾	1¾	1¾
P			
2 Pac G & E 1 pf	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Pacific Pb Ser	24	24	24
1 Pandem Oil			
2 Pantepec Oil	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Paramount Cab	94	94	94
94 Parker Rust-Proof	6½	6⅜	6½
1 Penroad Corp	8½	8½	8½
1 Peo Lt & Pow A	1¾	1¼	1¼
2 Perryman Elec	26½	26	26
6 Phoenix Sec pf	13	12¼	12¼
5 Pilot Radio A	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Plymouth Oil	3⅞	3½	3⅞
7 Polymet Mfg	¾	¾	¾
1 Premier Gold	12	12	12
5 Prudential Invest	12	¾	¾
7 Pb Ut Hold war	4½	4¼	4¼
6 Pub Ut Hold xw	26½	26½	26½
1 Pub Ut Hold pf	99¼	99¼	99¼
†10 Pr Sd Pow 6% pf			
R			
1 Reliance Manage	4½	4½	4½
6 Republic Gas Corp	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Reynolds Invest	⅝	⅝	⅝
2 Rike-Kumler	21	20½	20½
1 Rockl L & P tr ctf	17½	17½	17½
S			
4 St Regis Paper	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
10 Segal Lock	6½	6½	6½
20 Selected Indust	3¾	3¼	3¼
1 Sentry Saf Control	1½	1½	1½
1 Signature Hos	½	½	½
1 South Cal Ed B pf	28¼	28¼	28¼
2 South Cal Ed C pf	26½	26⅜	26½
1 Southland Royalty	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Southwest Gas Ut	3¾	3¾	3¾
20 Stand Oil Ind	28	27¾	27¾
7 St Oil Ky	19¼	18½	18½
4 St Oil of Ohio	43½	43½	43½
2 Strauss Roth Stores	9-16	9-16	9-16
2 Stutz Mot Am	18¾	18½	18¾
2 Sunray Oil	3½	3	3¼
1 Swan-Finch	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 Swift & Co	26½	26½	26½
1 Swan-Finch pf	11	11	11
T			
1 Tampa El	44½	44½	44½
1 Technicolor Inc	7½	7½	7½
7 Teck Hugh Gold	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
2 Tri Cont Corp war	4	4	4
2 Tubize Chat B	5¾	5¾	5¾
U			
1 Union Nat Gas Can	10¾	10¾	10¾
3 Unit Chem pte pf	22½	22	22½
1 United Corp war	11½	11½	11½
10 Unit El Serv rt	1-32	1-32	1-32
44 Unit Founders	5½	5½	5½
23 United Gas	7¾	7½	7½
11 United Gas war	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 United Gas pf	85	84½	84½
14 Un Lt&Power A	23¾	22¾	23
1 Un Lt&Pow cv pf	91	91	91
4 U S Elec Pow	8½	8	8
1 United Stores Vto	1½	1½	1½
44 United Verde Ext	13¼	12¾	13
1 Utah Metal	¾	¾	¾
14 Util Pow & Lt	9½	9½	9½
1 Util P&Lt B ctf	24	24	24
1 Utility & Indus	6¾	6¾	6¾
V			
19 Vacuum Oil	43½	43¾	43¾
†50 Welch Grape	40	40	40
5 Wenden Cop Min	½	½	½
W			
307 Woolworth Ltd	13¼	11¾	11¾
Y			
†25 Youngstown S & T pf	86¼	86¼	86¼
DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)			
15 Ala Pow 4½s '07	99	98¾	99
1 Alumin Ltd 5s '48	96	96	96
4 Am Cnwith Pow 6s	80	74½	74½
20 Am G&E 5s 2028	100¾	100¾	100¾
11 Am G&Pow 5s '53	70¾	70½	70¾
6 Am Pow & L 6s 2016	105	105	105¼
1 Am Roll M-8s '48	84	84	84
2 Am Seat 6s '36	59	59	59
5 Apalach Gas 6s '45	69	68½	68½
2 Appalach Gas 6s '45 B	56½	56½	56½
1 Appalach Pow 5s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Ark Pow & Lt 5s '56	101	101	101
1 Asso G&E5½s'38inv ctf	67	67	67
18 Asso G&E 5s '58	71½	71	71½
1 Asso G&E 5½s '58	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 Asso G&E 6

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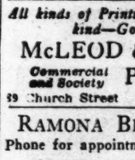

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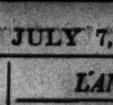

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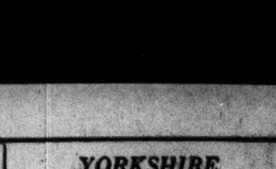

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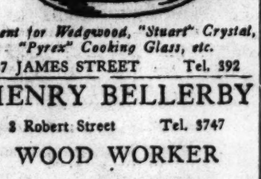

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Mantis

ONE of the oddest insects in North America is the mantis; but those who live north of New Jersey and Ohio are not likely to meet with it, as the south—especially the tropics—claims it particularly. This creature does not confine its activities to plants, but visits houses, sheds or almost any place where flies and other insects are plentiful.

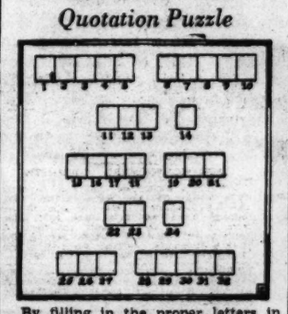
The native mantes are only about two inches long, or maybe less, but a species brought in from China is twice that size. The various types seem to assume a pleading attitude by bending their long forelegs and holding them up—earning for them the sobriquets of "praying mantis" and "rear-horse." This quaint posture is, of course, no evidence of the insect's piety, but is a bit of preparedness, so that it may be ready to seize perhaps a fly.

The large dark eyes of the mantis stand out prominently against the light gray of the head and fore part of the body; but the color varies with different species. The filmy wings are well developed—the hind pair being larger than those in front. With front feet held high, the insect uses the middle and hind legs only, for walking.

The mantis is harmless and beneficial, as it destroys many small insect pests. The broad head is able to move freely; incidentally, the mantis is said to be the only insect that can look over its "shoulders."

Mantis eggs are usually laid in the fall and attached to some plant, and are incased within what appears to be hardened foam. The following spring they hatch and after experiencing several molts develop into winged adults.

Quotation Puzzle



By filling in the proper letters in the numbered squares, as called for below, you will find a quotation by Benjamin Franklin.

5—12— 1 —To consume our food.
1— 3— 6 —Twice five.
2— 7—14—23—What we do with our ears.
4—16—26—27—A street or highway.
8— 9—10—25—Part of speech denoting action.
11—22—17—18—What a tree is made of.
15—24—28—29—To stare or gaze.
13—20—19 —Carpenter's tool for cutting off wood.
21—30—31—32—A competition in running.

A Word a Day

Unction

Pronounced *unk'-shun*, with first *u* as in *up*, *n* as in *ink*, second *u* as in *circus*.

We trace this word back through the French to the Latin *unctio*, "an anointing," from *ungere* (note the root of "unguent," an ointment), "to anoint." The term pictures for us the act of anointing, as with oil or ointment.

While "unction" may still be used to designate an ointment, the word is passing into figurative use, expressing "divine anointing," as with spiritual power. In this connection it is interesting to note that the ancient custom of anointing kings was purely symbolic, the act representing a divine bestowal of power and right to rule—hence the phrase, "king by sacred unction."

Example: "His prayer had the unction of Spirit."

Notes and Queries

Matthew, Luke (S. R.)—The first is pronounced *Math'-you*. The long *u* must also be given in the second; practice by saying *uke, uke*—then prefix the *L*. The *oo* sound in these names betrays a lack of attention to details.

Chasten, chastened (Miss M. V. H.)—Each is sounded in two syllables, *chase'-'n* and *chase'-'nd*. Long *a*, of course.

Amen (several inquiries)—Preferably (in speaking or reading) with long *a*, as in *ace*. In singing, the *a* is as in *arm*.

A Quotation for Today

EACH day brings an opportunity of greatness.—ELIZABETH GIBSON.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sacrifice

Lindsborg, Kan.

ON ACCOUNT of slack business, a furniture dealer here recently found it expedient to dismiss one of his employees, and it was decided that it should be the man last employed. This happened to be a married man with a family to support.

Upon hearing this another of the employees, a single man who had worked many years for this employer, resigned his position in favor of the married man.

Within a very short time this young man obtained temporary employment and today he is permanently employed at a salary in excess of any previously earned.

For the Scrapbook

Pen Names

THE following pseudonyms have been familiar to readers both in the Old World and the New:

Pen Name	Real Name
Alcibiades	Tennyson, Alfred
Billings, Josh	Shaw, Henry W.
Carroll, Lewis	Dodgson, Rev. C. L.
Carter, Nick	Coryell, J. Russell
Cerelli, Marie	Mackay, Eva M.
Dooley, Mr.	Dunne, Finley P.
Eliot, George	Evans, Mary Ann (Mrs. Cross)
France, Anatole	Thiebault, Jacq. Anatole
Gorki, Maxim	Peshkov, A. Max
Henry, O.	Porter, W. Sidney
Holm, Saxe	Jackson, Helen Hunt
Hope, Anthony	Hawkins, A. Hope
Maclaren, Ian	Watson, Rev. John
Meredith, Owen	Lytton, Earl of
Nasby, Petroleum V.	Locke, David R.
Ogilvie, Gavin	Barrie, J. M.
Optic, Oliver	Adams, William T.
Ouida	Ramee, Louise de la
Poor Richard	Franklin, Benjamin
Quad, M.	Lewis, Charles B.
Sand, George	Dudevant, Mme
Twain, Mark	Clemens, Samuel L.
Uncle Remus	Harris, Joel C.
Ward, Artemus	Browne, Charles Farrar

The Children's Corner

Salisbury's Old Clock

Founded on Fact

EVERY morning at 7 the little Alarm Clock in England wakened his master with a "'Scuse me, whizzzz, whirrrr, whizzzz, 'scuse me!" After that, he expected him to get dressed.

One morning, however, his master went fast asleep again when the little clock's whizz whirriness was spent, and he jumped right on to the floor to make him wake up. It was a brave thing to do, but it sent his dial crooked, and he had to go to the jeweler's for it to be straightened.

Sitting on the jeweler's counter beside him was the oddest rustiest iron thing he had ever seen, and he did want to giggle. But he said, "No, I mustn't!" and polished his face with his hands, waiting for it to speak.

"Good morning," said the strange thing suddenly, "I'm a very old clock!"

"A clock," exclaimed the little Alarm, "why you've no face! And are you older than Big Tom in the church there?"

"Much, much," answered the other, peeping out. "He's one of the youngest of my youngest relatives."

"Please tell me more," begged the little Alarm.

So the old, old clock began this story, and the little Alarm almost forgot to tick in his interest.

"Years, and years, and years ago—in fact, somewhere about 1386—I was made of hand-wrought iron for Salisbury Cathedral. They didn't give me a face, but I had a beautiful voice, and called out each hour to people who never worried about such things as half and quarter hours, minutes and seconds.

"You wouldn't believe the changes that I saw in England! Kings came and went, hundreds of years danced away, and many, many children grew up and disappeared into the vast world. Then, when I was somewhere about 400 years old, the clock tower where I lived was 'restored.' That means all its cobwebby dreams were swept away, and it was chipped here, built up there, and made to look as if it had only just happened. Though neither it nor I liked this, we smiled, and I ticked away another hundred years.

"At last, one morning I woke up to find a new clock sitting by my side, and I asked if it had come for a holiday.

"'No,' it answered, 'they want me to live here, I think.'

"It really was most polite, but I gathered that it was there because the world said I was now of no use, as I couldn't tell the half hours, quarters, minutes and seconds. And then people stopped winding me up, and my voice got rusty.

"'Fraid I sulked about this, till I thought of the kind, old bishop who had first given me the place of honor in the clock tower.

"'Some day,' I whispered to myself, 'people may think of him, and then me, and p'raps I'll be polished and wound up!'"

The old clock chuckled, and the little alarm ticked excitedly, "Please go on!"

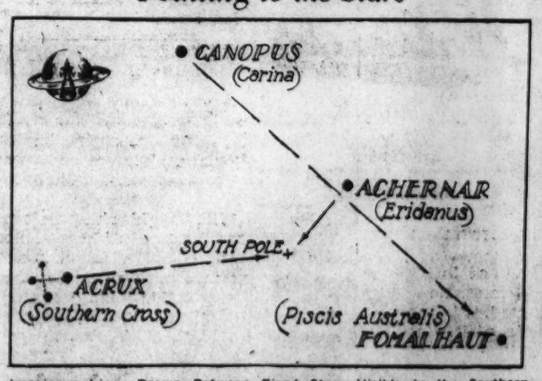
"Well, nearly 50 years after—in fact, only the other day,—a clever gentleman discovered me, and ran to tell all the clock experts. And they said I must be the oldest clock in England!"

"Really!" exclaimed the surprised little Alarm.

"So," went on the old clock happily, "they took me down for a bath and polish. People say that when I get back to my proper place most of the world may come to see me. I must remind myself not to be proud about it, though, for that would make my voice stick horribly!"

"Thank you," said the little Alarm. "Now I must go and have my dial straightened. When I get home I shall tell my master about you, and ask him if we can come and see you in your old tower."

Pointing to the Stars



Imaginary Lines Drawn Between Fixed Stars Visible to the Southern Hemisphere Form the Key by Which "Due South" is Found by Observers South of the Equator.

MARINERS who sailed the northern seas from the earliest days of recorded history have found their directions by the North Star. But when they crossed the equator they found no star to mark the pole in the southern heavens. Yet there is one constellation which accurately directs the traveler under southern skies. It is the Southern Cross, which points to the spot where the southern pole star "ought to be."

There are many ways of utilising the Southern Cross to find the polar point. One of the simplest is to draw an imaginary line extending the longer leg of the Southern Cross as shown in the diagram. Another imaginary line is drawn through three bright stars, Canopus (Ca-nó-pus), Achernar (A'-kér-nár) and Fomalhaut (Fó-mal-haut). They are easily distinguishable because of their brilliance and the fact that they lie almost in a straight line. Then, if a perpendicular is taken from Achernar toward the Southern Cross, the intersection with the extension of the Southern Cross will mark the celestial south pole.

Canopus is the second brightest star in the sky visible from the southern hemisphere, but it is so far away that its distance can scarcely be estimated. Bayard Taylor, who often wrote about the stars, looked up "through the open arabesque to watch Canopus burn." This star of the southern hemisphere is surpassed in brilliance only by Sirius.

Fomalhaut is one of the few stars of the first magnitude south of the celestial equator which are visible from any point in the United States. Fomalhaut rises at sunset about Oct. 10 and reaches the meridian about four hours later.

Achernar, "The End of the River," is the brightest star in the Constellation Eridanus (e-rid'-a-nŭs). "The River," which is a crooked line of stars that wanders southward toward the horizon. It is best seen directly in the south during September.

The Southern Cross lies in a brilliant part of the Milky Way. Near it is a dark nebula. Many astronomers believe that dark nebulae are really masses of opaque matter which prevent the light from stars beyond from reaching the earth. Acrux (A'-crux), brightest of the stars in the Southern Cross, receives its name from a contraction of "alpha Crucis," its designation under a method of astronomical identification in which letters of the Greek alphabet are assigned to stars in each constellation in the order of the stars' brightness.

In Lighter Vein

Not Prowess

"My brother has a gold medal for running five miles, a silver medal for swimming, two cups for wrestling, and badges for boxing and rowing."

"He must be some athlete."

"No, he's a pawnbroker."—*London Opinion.*

The Modern Wolf

Have you heard of the unemployed man who put a sign on his gate reading: "Agents, solicitors, etc., etc. Keep Out. Beware of the Wolf on the Porch!"—*Pathfinder.*

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Precious Stones Puzzle.

Garnet, amethyst, emerald, diamond, sapphire.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

All Together, Now—Forward

FRANCE has recognized the *fait accompli*. Within twenty-four hours after President Hoover had launched his epochal project for a debt holiday upon the sea of human thought, world opinion had ratified his action. Overnight the entire situation was irrevocably altered. Calculations of the day before became ancient history. Government control was superseded; the people took charge.

Diplomacy no longer determined debts; the general direction of policy had been settled by popular good will, and diplomacy was left only the task of smoothing out the road. As a striking example of international legislation by publicity the event recalls the occasion ten years ago when public opinion seized upon the battleship holiday proposed by Secretary Hughes at the Washington Disarmament Conference and enacted it before statesmen could speak. It recalls also the more gradual cumulation of public sentiment which sealed and ratified the Kellogg-Briand treaty almost before it was signed.

In the present instance statesmen were almost equally powerless. They did, however, face the necessity of reconciling France to the new position world opinion had taken. Even in France the essential idea of helping Germany avoid an economic and possible political cataclysm was largely accepted. But France had a uniquely difficult position; she had special reasons for seeking safeguards. Other nations, such as her own allies, Poland and Czechoslovakia, might actually gain by a debt holiday, for they must pay more than they receive under present arrangements. Italy might find it easy to give up the $5,000,000 which she would receive above what she must pay during the year. But not so France, which would have to forgo twenty times as much—the whole sum she obtains from reparations for the rebuilding of devastated areas. More than that, France felt herself the particular guardian of the financial scheme set up in the Young plan; she feared that a moratorium was the first step toward further cancellation of reparations. And behind finances lay politics; France was reluctant to see Germany released in any degree from a position of dependence.

It is necessary to recognize that French slowness to accept the Hoover holiday was not unnatural under the circumstances. Refusal to sympathize with the perhaps groundless but none the less actual apprehensions of France would only engender impatience and misunderstanding, thus losing much of the benefit of the good will released by President Hoover's proposal.

Indeed, it is worth while to recognize that France has obtained concessions on nearly all the major points she raised, and has obtained them largely because her requests were well grounded. The Young plan stands, the unconditional payments continue, requirements on France for the guarantee fund are mitigated. German assurance has been given that the remitted payments will not be used for armaments and, finally, the question of continuance of payments in kind is to be adjusted by a committee of experts. These payments in kind—that is, in goods, especially material for rehabilitation of war areas—give employment to a large section of both German and French industry, and their continuance at least in part may reasonably aid rather than hinder the economic recuperation which is the object of the debt holiday.

The fact to be emphasized now is that France is joining with the rest of the nations entangled in the debt net to stabilize the economic and political structure of Europe, indeed, of the world. It is all together now—forward. The greatest value of the moratorium will arise from the unity of purpose which it involves.

This harmony must be maintained in further steps to solve international problems. Now that the debt holiday has been achieved, it is imperative that the best use be made of it. But the statesmanship that has devised it and the public good will that has confirmed it can be expected to find the way to make it fully effective.

James Monroe—A Century After

DURING the 100 years which have elapsed since the passing of James Monroe, much has been done in the name of the Monroe Doctrine which he probably would have disowned. With the growth of the power of the United States, there has been a constant temptation to read in the declaration a grant of a kind of suzerainty over Latin America. The building of the Panama Canal clearly dictated a reorientation of United States policy. But the policing of the Caribbean, as a consequence of responsibility for the canal, need not have been attributed to the document bearing the name of America's fifth President.

It must be encouraging to Latin America to find that the United States under the Hoover Administration is returning to a less overreaching interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine. The latest evidence is the anniversary address of William R. Castle Jr., Undersecretary of State, at Charlottesville, Va. The doctrine, says Mr. Castle, was not directed against Latin America, but against Europe. In 1823 it stood for the protection of the revolting Spanish colonies from the invasion of the European political system.

Happily, as Mr. Castle points out, one cannot see now the "remotest possibility" that the United States will ever have to invoke the Monroe Doctrine. Partly this is due to the progress of Latin-American statehood. But mainly the reason lies in the difference between the Europe of today and the Europe that Monroe knew. Despotic monarchies, which were the mainspring of the system against which the fifth President inveighed, have fallen right and left. Even the motherlands of the South American countries have become republics like themselves.

It is therefore pointless to look for any hidden desire on the part of Europe to replant monarchies on the American continent. The same may be said of "settlements." New instrumentalities have taken the place of that balance of power which disturbed the founding fathers because it was supported by rival land grabbing. When the United States now looks at Europe, it may be hoped that it sees forums where formerly it saw arenas—fledgling forums, perhaps, but none the less integral to the new politics of the Old World.

A century after Monroe the Americas may well rejoice that conditions have changed so radically from those which called forth the Monroe Doctrine. And Latin Americans may take heart that, although the doctrine is still on the "roll of American responsibilities," as Mr. Castle puts it, it is not being used as a cloak for selfish designs, but coexists with a vigorous Pan-Americanism, expressed in treaties of friendship and arbitration, in periodical conferences, and in countless inter-American organizations. These are the present dynamics of Monroeism.

Traffic Tag Racketeering

"YES. But what of it?"

Ask an American motorist whether he is in the habit of getting his traffic tags "fixed," and this is a likely reply. Moreover, among those who readily admit they have resorted to "pull" when in difficulties over traffic ordinances are persons who consider themselves conscientious citizens.

From their point of view there is no harm in avoiding the penalty for breaking traffic rules. "Fixing" saves numerous odd dollars, some bother and a "record" at the police station, they say.

That it involves a decidedly un-American practice of privilege and an obvious lack of what Americans cherish as sportsmanship seems not to occur to the "fixers." Therefore, it is not surprising that they are unaware of another important consideration which ought to deter motorists and others from employing underhanded methods to evade what they call minor laws.

Results of recent studies of police forces and courts have shown clearly that the attitude which prompts a person to seek immunity from penalty for small-scale lawbreaking furnishes exactly the right kind of soil for "gang rule" and racketeering to take root and flourish in. It is the system of political "fixing" that is the backbone of organized crime in the United States, authorities on law enforcement declare. For example, Bruce Smith, who is credited with at least fifty special surveys of police forces in America and Europe, asserts in the Redbook Magazine that when a citizen goes to a politician to have his traffic tag fixed, "he is going through exactly the same process as the gangster."

If the weeding out of gangland from American society is to proceed with anything like the success with which it has begun, the citizen must recognize his responsibility in the matter of law enforcement. He must not seek to exercise that privilege which makes possible the existence of organized crime in his community. Indeed, he must beware of crippling and clogging the machinery which has been set up to protect society. If he has not yet acquired the control that makes it easy for him always to abide by the law, he must at least call into play his sense of sportsmanship when faced with the consequences of overstepping regulations.

More and more the citizen's personal responsibility, either for the maintenance or the breakdown of law in his community, is being recognized. Motorists, it is obvious, are in a strategic position to weaken or strengthen the forces working for law and order.

Stable Employment—Sound Business

IN A recent magazine article, Senator James Couzens is quoted as saying he inaugurated the five dollars minimum daily wage in the Ford Motor Company plant because he was distressed at the sight of the 2500 men discharged in October, 1913. The idea was that if the then daily minimum wage of $2.30 were doubled, the men whom the company found it necessary to discharge each fall could save from their summer wages sufficient to tide them over the winter. It was an excellent theory, but depended entirely upon the prudence of the individual workmen, who were expected to do their part by saving their so-called excess daily pay.

It will be remembered that in 1913 the closed automobile was not yet in vogue and cars consequently were used chiefly in summer. The automobile industry was seasonal, the greater volume of orders being received by the manufacturers in the spring, and deliveries were rushed to make it possible for purchasers to have the cars early in the year. The closed car has changed this somewhat, and today the manufacturers are endeavoring to make this an all-year-round industry. The construction industry has been experimenting with technological improvements to effect a similar change, for it is realized that with continuity of work economies can be introduced and the workmen be made more content.

The problem of stabilization of employment is not solely humanitarian, however, for in many corporations it has been found to be a movement that returns direct profits. Besides the Dennison Company and the Procter & Gamble Company, the General Electric Company has adopted an employment guarantee system, and so have the Eastman Kodak Company, the American Writing Paper Company, and others.

Management finds that to take from profits in boom times funds sufficient to guarantee employment in slack periods operates as a brake against undue expansion and fills in the depths in depression. During the latter periods the losses to the company in fixed overhead costs are often as great as, and in some industries greater than, the pay roll losses to employees. Any stabilization plan is therefore of economic advantage to management as well as to labor. It is especially significant that during the last few years business leaders have been giving this problem serious consideration and have been experimenting with various plans for relief.

Stabilization is not an organized charity. To be successful it must be profitable to Capital and of definite value to the workman. The progressive systems now in use indicate at least that these individual interests of Labor and Capital can best be served as their mutual problems are properly solved.

The Teachers' Turn to Be Helped

CHICAGO'S school-teachers and other educational employees, by their loyal work during the last two payless months of school, have given a magnificent demonstration of their professional ethics. That "the schools must go on" is a rule among teachers everywhere. The Chicago members of the profession have lived up to this standard.

Fortunately some teachers have reserve funds, saved perhaps for a vacation trip or summer school, which will see them through the present crisis in school board finance. But others will face an increasingly serious problem as the vacation months wear on and the pay they should have received in May and June is not forthcoming. Some neighborhood banks have closed and teacher depositors cannot draw upon the money they saved for just such emergencies.

What can they do? A teacher will think a long time before applying for financial aid from the county or from the United Charities. And should he conquer his pride and seek public help, he probably will not get it. The hard-pressed social agencies feel that their limited funds must go to aid the families of the unemployed. School employees, they say, should be able to get credit. But this is not always easy to do.

There is one way people of means in the community could show their gratitude for the service of city teachers. While the board of education finds itself unable to get a loan from the banks, individuals with money to lend for philanthropic purposes could make an excellent investment in good will which would return their capital as surely as the city collects its taxes.

The Chicago school board owes about $9,000,000 in salaries. Individuals with money might set up a fund to cash the teachers' pay checks, holding them until the school board can deposit the funds which will make them good. It would not be a big risk, but it would be a big service.

During the trying economic conditions of the last year teachers contributed freely from their own salaries to feeding hungry school children and they gave hours of unpaid service to finding them clothes. What they have taught their pupils by their example of working without pay cannot be evaluated in dollars. Surely some immediate financial assistance is only their due.

Eastward Ho!

THE adventurous dash across the broad Atlantic of ten small yachts may not grip the imagination of a watching world as did the Post-Gatty globe-encircling flight, and it will not set many people to brushing up their geography. But when the little fleet, under full racing sail, cast off from its moorings at Newport, R. I., on July 4, it none the less embarked on an enterprise calling for clever navigation, untiring watchfulness and uncommon daring.

Three thousand miles of ocean is a tidy stretch, and the little racing craft—the largest is only seventy-one feet long and the smallest forty-six feet—will constantly be sinking out of sight as they dip and rise in the long, rolling swell of the mid-Atlantic always present even in its more genial moods. Sturdy hands must be ready to make canvas every moment that sailing conditions permit, and crews must leap to reef sail when weather-wise skippers decide it must no longer be delayed. Physical comfort is, of course, out of the question because the incessant rolling and pitching preclude it. Sleeping accommodations are reduced to a minimum, as most of the space aboard must be given over to extra sails, gear and provisions. And bunks are likely to be more often wet than dry.

All of which shows that the material comforts which seem to loom large in the present scheme of mundane things have not altogether dulled the edge of the urge to face severe hardships in the interests of clean sportsmanship. Landlubber and sea lover alike will wish skippers and crews "a wet sheet and a flowing sea, a wind that follows fast," and a speedy voyage to Plymouth Hoe.

Editorial Notes

When the doorman at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York City, failed to recognize Colonel Lindbergh as the latter sought admission to the dinner given the "round-the-world" fliers, the Colonel must have wished that he had with him those famous letters of introduction which he carried on his New York-to-Paris flight.

Still another important mission for the "teletaction," which will transmit touch by radio, will be to speed up the time between when the college student asks his father for a few more dollars to meet current expenses and when he receives the check.

Having been there himself, Prof. August Piccard reports the stratosphere as just the place for safe travel by airplane at a speed of 400 miles an hour. Or, to put it another way, "Come on up, fellers. The flyin's fine."

It may be just as easy to push a lawn mower as to shovel snow, but these warm days some of us would like to take a try again at shoveling the snow.

Harvard University's seismograph station has begun the study of man-made earthquakes—another evidence that college instruction is getting down to bed rock.

Now that Uncle Sam is getting after the racketeers in real life, perhaps his nephews and nieces will get after the racketeers in reel life.

The Tree of the Dance

FOR some years now the hunting of birds of paradise has been prohibited in New Guinea, their home, with the result that the birds have greatly increased. In regions where heretofore the sight of one of these lovely creatures was a rarity, they are now constantly to be seen. There is about them an air of security. Whereas at one time they would have vanished at the appearance of a man, they now remain, preening their wings, dancing perhaps.

One does not need to be a sentimentalist to be glad of this. A bird of paradise in a hat of fashion may still be a thing of beauty, but a live bird of paradise dancing on the limb of a jungle tree, aglow with the morning sunlight, is a thing of absolute glory. I have seen them do this in dozens.

On the lower slopes of the main range in New Guinea there was a tree so favored by these birds that the natives called it the Tree of the Dance. It was a thick-boled, wide-limbed tree standing in a naturally cleared space in the jungle; and the dancing began each morning with the rising of the sun. I have watched it many a time. The birds were of a species called Ragiana, or Red Bird, the females of which were quite drab and ordinary, but the males splendid red-gold creatures, long of tail and gracefully built, with all manner of colors flitting and quivering about their feathers.

First came one of the males, stepping lightly and daintily from out the foliage near the center of the tree, nodding his pretty pointed head, seeming almost now and then to bow, and, on reaching a cleared space on the limb, stopping and giving forth a clear and rounded whistling somewhat in the manner of a man whistling to a dog.

* * *

There, for perhaps half a minute, he would stand looking this way and that, patently expectant; then from the adjoining foliage would come an answering whistle, and another male would come forth, and after him another, till maybe there were twenty of them gathered there on the limb, bowing and nodding and looking this way and that. And all the while there were flutters of drab gray wings, and drab gray females perched themselves on twigs all about. They had almost an air of humility. They seemed not to know that it was for them the males were about to dance, or, if they knew, did not care.

The dancing would begin quite suddenly. The birds separated, strung themselves along the limb at irregular distances, whistling the while in a kind of undertone, a whispered whistle, as it were; and one of them would open wide his wings and sway, at first only a little, then more and more till he was just a moving bit of color. Then one, midway along the limb, perhaps, would begin a sharp and vigorous nodding of his head, with now and then a sidewise movement; and another would execute a turning movement, slowly, and with charming grace. Another would prance up and down, lifting high his feet and now and then making a hop; and still another would make a grand play of spreading and fluttering his wings, of drawing them in and then extending them, of raising them and lowering them, seemingly causing the small feathers to move independently of the rest.

And now the gold and silver of the early morning sun would be upon them, trickling through the foliage, touching them here and there, turning to shining russet the red-gold of their backs, and bringing from their green underfeathers a play of strange light, and from their black ones hints of fire like the fire of opal; and from the gray drab females watching from among the twigs would come a high twittering, a kind of gossipy applause, and there would be much moving from one place to another as though they sought a better spot from which to watch.

So for half an hour the dance would go on; then would come a period of rest, when the dancers would gather in a group and renew their whispered whistling. After which one or two would dance again, but only half-heartedly; and presently first one and then another would fly off into the jungle, a swift flash of color; and the females would follow them, then the rest of the males. The dance was finished.

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There was one such performance that I watched every morning for a week. So often had the birds danced there that the sap of the bark on the cleared limb had all gone. Over it were innumerable scratches where dainty little feet had stepped. In the foliage round about were tiny underfeathers that in the movements of the dance had worked loose and blown away. I once collected some of these tiny underfeathers. They were like breaths of color—gold and blue and green.

Other birds of paradise that I have seen dancing are of a kind colloquially known as "Twelve Wires," so called because from their tails extend twelve feathers the thickness and roundness of a piece of black cotton, but stiff as wire, with a small black disk like a button at the end of each. These wires are several inches long; wherefore the birds require for their dancing a widely cleared space indeed.

Then, there are full-throated "Gorget birds," which have one section of their breasts a delicate green and another an elusive black, which changes to purple as one watches. These birds dance chiefly in the evenings, in the glow of the setting sun. There are also "Magnificents"—small, delicate creatures with yellow-backed wings and tails that extend straight out and end in a hoop almost a foot across. These birds dance with peculiar care—because, perhaps, of the delicate structure of the hoop.

And there was a bird I saw one morning upon a jutting limb high up on a crag. He seemed to be alone. He had a spread of gleaming black wings that sprayed over his head like a fan, with an array of vividly hued and beautifully arranged feathers that crossed his breast like a wonderful bow tie. He was a member of the bird-of-paradise family called "the Superb." As he stood there upon the crag, looking forth into the sun, he seemed fully to justify his name.

J. McL.

Notes From German Cities

Do Actors Prefer Repertory?

ONE often wonders how actors feel who play the same rôle night after night for many months. There is a view held by many that it is easy work and gives them ample time to pursue their hobbies. But now comes the news that one of Germany's leading actors, Werner Krauss, a member of Prof. Max Reinhardt's Deutsches Theater, has become tired of playing the same part for an entire season. To act in only two plays during the whole year fails to satisfy his artistic temperament. And so he is going to leave Reinhardt and join the State Theater in Berlin, whose repertoire is more diversified. Werner Krauss, it is said, wants to act in classical plays for a change, wants to play the rôle of Macbeth. One of the first parts to be given him at the State Theater will be that of Faust. Here is an actor who has become tired of too much modern stage literature, which only too often places the problem before the art, and who longs for the great human character studies, the beautiful flow of language of Shakespeare, Goethe, Lessing. This indicates that love of the classics has not been entirely destroyed by the modernism of the present age.

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Gliders Fly Without Noise

There was a time when people used to rush out onto their balconies, lean out of their windows and crane their necks in the street to watch an airplane go by. Today, many set their watches when they hear one of the daily air-traffic planes pass over their homes, with such regularity do airplanes fly over great cities nowadays. It was, therefore, somewhat astonishing to see a group of people at a busy street corner in Berlin staring up into the sky watching with intense interest a small monoplane. Looking a little closer, one discovered that the slender wings of this aircraft were almost transparent. There was nothing of the massiveness of the ordinary air-traffic plane about them. And, before one knew it, one had become an interested observer. For this was not the plane to Munich, or London, or Copenhagen, but an engineless plane, a modern, sensitive glider or "sail plane," as the Germans call it. One recalled that Otto Fuchs, a well-known German glider pilot, was carrying out experimental flights over Berlin by invitation of the Aero Club of Germany, testing "sail-flying" conditions over the German capital. The characteristic feature of this kind of flying is its noiselessness. It is so noiseless, in fact, that a passenger could read aloud to the pilot, it is said, and it often happens that "sail fliers" converse with people down on the ground. So this plane with its shimmering wings flew silently over the government quarters of Berlin. Such flights are a further proof of the possibility of engineless flying over flat country and over towns. In a city, the wind, banking against high buildings, produces vertical air currents. So does the warmth streaming up from homes and factories. Thus the pots and frying pans of the noonday meal help to keep the silent glider in the air.

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Architects Uphold Art

A strong plea for preserving the human, the irrational, art itself, in modern architecture and interior decoration was made at the convention of the German architects held in Berlin. This plea was not directed against the genuine development of modern architecture, but against applying factory ideals to architectural designs and making "dwelling machines"—as they are called here—of homes. Modern architecture had its origin in modern factory building, Prof. Dr. Hans Poelzig, one of the best known modern German architects, declared. Ornaments were replaced by high grade materials the surface of which in itself acted as ornamentation. But the great danger today is, he continued, that modern architects begin to lose themselves in purely technical forms. This is no longer the much lauded matter-of-factness, but the opposite, a new false romance. And it is romance these modern architects profess to be fleeing. Technical forms may be practical and serve certain needs, but they are not art, Professor Poelzig continued. Architecture grows from an irrational soil. The architect must not forget that building is revolutionized by a change in the innermost feelings of mankind. In other words, not by intellect. The architect is not an engineer. He must pay consideration to the human side.

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Courageous Outlook

Five years ago, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Germany's former Foreign Minister, spoke these encouraging words in an address to the Association of German Students on July 6, 1926, in Berlin: "I confess to be an optimist on principle. After all, there is nothing else left for man to be but an optimist toward the tasks which meet him, and especially the politician and the statesman must be one. At the same time when I headed the Reich as Chancellor, matters were so ready for a collapse that, if the faith that they could be mastered had not lived at least in those who endeavored to master them, they would have lacked the moral strength to march onward. Precisely in the time in which we live today a faith is needed that can remove mountains. . . ." Words applicable today.

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School Marks In Germany

The year 1931 will go down as a red-letter year with many school children, as two important changes have been made. The quarterly school reports in Germany used to open with observations regarding the pupil's general qualities in school work, such as "behavior" and "attention." These were described as either "praiseworthy" or "very good," "good," "fair," "lacking" or "insufficient." To have anything less than praiseworthy in behavior was courting close questioning at home. These marks have recently been abolished and the reports deal only with the pupil's efficiency in his lessons. The question has now arisen whether, since these marks have been abolished, the reports should continue to give the number of "praises" and of "reproofs" bestowed on the pupils for good or bad behavior, alertness or lack of attention, industry, or the opposite. The school authorities have decided that these entries also should be dropped from the reports, which means the young people avoid a lot of cross-questioning at home.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Safe for Children

AT THE corner of Sixth Avenue South and Weller Street, Japanese residents have transformed a vacant double corner, originally just a deep hole in the ground surrounded on three sides by heavy street and alley fills, into an attractive sunker garden and playground for their youngsters. The steep sloping banks are planted with shrubs and flowering plants, while on the recreation side are swings, a chute, a sandpile and numerous and constant games of Japanese baseball.

Not a cent of expense attaches to the enterprise; a volunteer gardener attends to the growing things and polices the lot each day. An American flag floats proudly over the scene from early morning until it is taken down at sunset.

The whole idea is most commendable; the children are off the streets from choice, not at parental direction; automobile accidents involving little boys and girls are virtually unknown in that particular section. Many a vacant space throughout Seattle could be similarly equipped and maintained by neighborhood coöperation without waiting for action by school or park board. The Japanese are setting an example that other residents well might emulate.—*Seattle (Wash.) Times.*